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Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, News, &c.

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The Maine Farmer.

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Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man.

Agricultural Exhibitions---1869.

Eastern Kennebec, at China, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th.

Somerset Central, at Skowhegan, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 29th and 30th, and Oct. 1st. Address by Hon. Thomas S. Lang.

Waldo, at Belfast, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th.

Hancock, at Ellsworth, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th.

Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural, at Lewiston, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th and 7th.

East Oxford, at Dixfield, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th and 7th.

Penobscot, at Bangor, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 21st, 22d and 23d.

Waldo and Penobscot, at Monroe, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct 5th and 6th.

Old Kennebec, at Readfield Corner, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 6th and 7th. Address by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.

North Waldo, Agricultural Society, at Unity, Oct. 11th and 12th.

Enlargement of Farm Operations.

It is believed that various causes, operating at least in some portions of the State, have effected a diminution of the products of farmers. Among these is prominently, the high price of labor. Farmers have been induced on this account to contract their operations, especially in the raising of grain. They have trimmed their land to grass, employed machinery to make their hay, hiring as little as possible, depending on their farm stock for profit, producing little of corn on the coarser grains, and buying western corn to supply the vacancy. To be sure stock keeping has been profitable, but the aggregate of production has been less. Much land is mowed over with the machine which has produced but a light crop; and much pasture has been grased till it produces but little feed, when if it were plowed and sowed with oats and peas, buckwheat or barley, would produce a paying crop, and being seeded down to grass again, would yield more feed. The high price of labor has operated unfavorably in another way. Many small farmers, especially if they were in debt, have sold or let their farms, depending on working out, and their farms have produced less, and generally they have realized less profit than if they had carried on their farms.

Another cause of damage, paradoxical as it may seem, has been the high price of farm stock. To put the oxen to labor in plowing, hauling stones, hauling muck &c., would shrink them. And when an inch of girth is worth many dollars in the market, the temptation has been great to let them lie idle; and in consequence of this, many men have lain idle, or at least have not been preparing their land for a crop. There are some branches of production that have been unnaturally stimulated. Potatoes, for instance, have been largely cultivated, and sold off the farm; and this in many instances where the remunerating fertility has not been returned to the land, and this has been in certain sections as great a cause of diminished production as any other. But the times show signs of changing. Potatoes are down, farm stock shows signs of drooping, and there are indications that business will have to be reorganized on a new basis. To be sure it is not probable that on the whole the farming business will be less profitable, or farm labor less richly remunerated than formerly. In fact, it is probable that a reduction in prices will operate healthily on business generally, and it becomes the farmer to examine his bearings, take a note of the situation, and prepare himself to take advantage of the changing circumstances. As cattle fall in price let him save himself from loss by employing his teams upon his land. The laborer can afford to work for less pay when that which he has to buy is cheaper, or if not, he can carry on a farm for himself. Let all be wide awake, and look out as best they can for themselves, but let the farmer have in view the increase of his productions. Let that pasture, which has been accumulating richness during the past years be laid under contribution for some grain to feed to hogs, instead of paying out money for western corn. Let that muck bed be drawn upon for the materials to increase his manure. The falling price of domestic animals will enable him the more easily to supply himself. The products of his farm fed mostly to these will enrich his acres, and he may count on a new career of prosperity, even under the operation of seemingly unfavorable tendencies.

Entomological.

So far as we can learn the crops of Maine have been comparatively exempt from the ravages of injurious insects during the present and past growing and ripening seasons. There has been no species of insect which by its great numbers and destructiveness has caused a loss to any particular plant or crop. We may thus consider ourselves fortunate when we remember the hordes of caterpillars, of army worms, of locusts and of several other less noticed and injurious species, which during past years have preyed upon some of our cultivated crops. From no section of the State have we heard of the prevalence of the apple-tree caterpillar to such an extent as to be considered injurious, and we have noticed many large orchards which were en irely free from them, not a tent having been built during the whole season.

They failed to put in an appearance much to the pleasure of the fruit growers who no doubt have fresh remembrance of the warfare of 1866, 7 and 8. There were specially the apple tree caterpillar *Clisiocampa Americana*. The closely allied species, the forest caterpillar which stripped our groves and forests—hard wood groves—and in many cases invaded our apple orchards, has also ceased to trouble us to any serious extent at least in the southern section of the State.

There is of course a season for this as well as for all other changes and events, and that season we conceive to be the presence of parasites—an insect foe of their own kind which preyed upon the caterpillars and has so greatly reduced their numbers as to render them comparatively harmless. This is an illustration of one of the checks provided in the great law of nature for the purpose of preserving an equilibrium by preventing an excess in any one direction.

What our next insect scourge will be remains to be seen, but whatever it may be we may rest assured that in due time its numbers will be regulated by these natural laws and provisions. We have an impression that our potato crop will be the one that will next suffer extensively from insect depredations and probably from one of the so-called potato bugs, either the Western—10 lineata, or the Eastern—3 lineata. Both of them are very voracious and destructive in both the larval and the perfect stages of growth.

We hear no complaints of the wheat midge yet this year, and quite likely this pest will not trouble the crop again for some time. This will be because of the decrease of numbers and not because of any change in its habits.

These cannibals in the insect world have lately proved to be of much benefit to the farmer and fruit grower, in so much so that Entomologists now speak of beneficial as well as injurious insects. The great need now is for us to learn all about these insect friends, that we may not unwittingly destroy them and so that we may be able to distinguish their presence and aid or at least not oppose their operations.

New England Fair.

Sixth New England Fair.

The great event of the past week has been the holding of the sixth exhibition of the New England Agricultural Society, in the city of Portland—an event which has been looked forward to with interest by the thousands of progressive farmers throughout every portion of the country represented by the Society, the results of which have been as gratifying and satisfactory, as the interest which it excited was widespread and deep. The fair just held was a combined exhibition of the Maine State and New England Agricultural Societies, negotiations for which were begun between them at the time of the annual meeting of the former society, in January last. The correspondence and meetings of conference between these societies led to a formal contract between them, under the provisions of which the exhibition was held. The preparations for the exhibition were begun at an early day, and we have from time to time, informed our readers of their character and extent, so that it is unnecessary at present to give details in this particular; and we have only to say that they were well adapted for the purpose, of sufficient capacity, and in all respects excelling those made for the holding of any previous New England Fair, with the exception of that which took place at Narragansett Park, two years since.

In consequence of our duties in connection with the exhibition, we were unable to give to the several departments that personal examination necessary to the writing of a clear and comprehensive account of the same, and in many of the details which follow, we avail ourselves of the reports of the Portland *Press* and other daily papers of that city.

First Day of the Exhibition.

The first and indispensable condition to the successful inauguration of the Fair was that the weather upon the opening day should be favorable. This was all that could be desired. Thursday morning dawned auspiciously, the sun shining brightly, and the air most exhilarating. At an early hour the streets of Portland, sprinkled and swept for the occasion, were alive with people apparently ready and eager to engage in the varied pleasures and employments of exhibition week. The city for several days previously had been rapidly filling up, and it was estimated that up to Monday evening there had been arrivals of not less than five thousand strangers from various parts of the State and from abroad, as visitors and exhibitors, and on the opening morning the cars and steamboats and other modes of conveyance from all directions came in with at least an additional number. The hotels and other places of entertainment were already nearly filled to their utmost capacity and the means of accommodating the increasing crowd of comers became a problem every moment more difficult of solution.

The Fair Grounds,

At Forest City Park, about a mile and a half from City Hall were the center of attraction to those who were interested in the animals and agricultural implements, and a large crowd was congregated here at an early hour in the day.

The formal opening of the exhibition upon the Grounds took place at 11 o'clock, A. M. The headquarters tent was filled by gentlemen connected with and interested in the organization of the Society. In the absence of Hon. Seth Scammon, President of the Maine State Agricultural Society, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Daniel Needham, Secretary of the New England Society, who explained the absence of Mr. Scammon, and proceeded to read that gentleman's address of welcome.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New England Agricultural Society:

By the kind hand of Providence we are again assembled to enjoy another annual festival. For the time being we leave our accustomed labor and toil for the agreeable exchange of triendly greetings, and by the exhibition of the fruit of our lands and herds and flocks, mark the progress made and gather instruction and wisdom for the future. The day has dawned and rapidly approaching its meridian, when brains and intelligence will be as requisite for the successful farmer as they are for the professional man, the mechanic, or for the prosecution of the fine arts. His work, he begins to see, is a great and noble one. He has discovered that there are hiden springs of knowledge connected with his business yet undiscovered or partially investigated that will task the mightiest intellect to unfold. And what has brought about this great change? One of the principal agencies is found in the fact that mind has come in contact with mind. Our farmers and mechanics and learned men have met each other face to face and discussed those great elementary principles that underlie all progress. Those principles have been reduced to practice. The exhibition of one's skill in rearing the noble horse, or the muscular ox, or the beautiful cow, has suggested to another that by the application of the same principle he may secure like results. Hence this thirst for more information. Farmers' clubs were formed, which have grown into County and State Societies, and last though not least, the New England Society came into existence, all tending to one great end and securing the most desirable results.

In the early part of the year, correspondence was opened with your Society by the Maine State Society in relation to holding your exhibition the present year in Maine. By the magnanimous liberality of Portland the State Society were enabled to offer you terms so favorable that on the 28th of April last, at a meeting held at the Parker House, Boston, you voted to accept them. And the work of making the necessary preparations was delegated to the local society, in connection with your executive officers.

It was fair to presume that as Maine was the youngest of the sisterhood of the New England States, her older sisters would have some curious desire to look upon her youthful vigor. Hence liberal preparations were early projected to accommodate this curiosity. But the entries made with the Secretary at an early day were so numerous that it became necessary to enlarge our borders to meet the pressing demand for room; so that now the entries for live stock exceed fourteen hundred. You have come down upon us like an avalanche and carried our front by storm. And our neighbors on the north, with the Governor General at their head, desirous to enjoy the sport, have closed upon us in the rear and we are yours. Nevertheless, Mr. President and gentlemen of New England and the Provinces, we surrender with grace. In behalf of the State Society and the citizens generally we cordially welcome you to our beloved State. We welcome you to our homes and firesides. We welcome you to the occupancy of all these grounds and fixtures and hall accommodations for the holding of your show and Fair.

Dr. George B. Loring of Salem, President of the New England Society, in response spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: There is nothing more agreeable than a cordial reception under favorable circumstances. The kind welcome from the President of the Maine State Agricultural Society, of itself, opens the way for an agreeable session of the New England Agricultural Society; and sustained, as his words are, by the spirit and labor of a great agricultural State, I think they may be received by us as the opening of a pleasant, successful and profitable exhibition. We have every reason to be gratified with our kind and hearty greeting. And it is especially satisfactory, when we consider the nature and character of the institution which we represent. The New England Agricultural Society was founded mainly on the principle of co-operation. Occupying a territory abundantly supplied with similar associations, it commenced its career for the purpose of rousing and stimulating those associations into new and increased life, and not to antagonize, or interfere, or establish a rivalry with them. It was for the purpose of exciting the agricultural investigation and developing the agricultural industry of New England that our Society was formed; and in the sixth year of its existence it finds itself welcome wherever it goes. On this account I am encouraged to believe it has performed its part well. And I trust its relations in future to its sister societies, its liberal and conciliatory spirit, its desire for co-operation rather than for independent action, its fraternal bonds within itself, and its candid and intelligent explorations, will make it a welcome guest and a useful institution.

It is agreeable, moreover, to be invited to a State so largely agricultural as that in which we have now assembled. The vast natural resources of that great territory, known as the State of Maine, have thus far furnished occupation for all those who would rely upon the forests, the fields and the hillsides for a subsistence. In some of the primitive and wholesale branches of agriculture Maine undoubtedly takes the lead. Her virgin soil produces with a liberality unknown to older and more exhausted sections, all the staple crops of a northern latitude. Her pastures are still luxuriant. Her hay crop is almost a spontaneous growth. She is the natural home of the potato. The smaller grains flourish in her valleys in a way to rival almost the fertile prairies of the West. The abundance and cheapness of her winter forage has enabled her to support cattle of an ample growth. And she has leaned upon the resources of her soil with a confidence which neither cold, nor heat, nor drouth, nor frost, nor a declining market has yet shaken.

Whatever may be her future, she now presents an agricultural population devoted to the land, possessed of strong rural qualities and characteristics, and strongly devoted to every enterprise and effort which may elevate and develop their calling. It is peculiarly gratifying to be kindly received by such a people, and to know that among the institutions which they deem fitted to their purposes, among their agricultural societies and boards and colleges, stands this association which we endeavor to represent.

Let me congratulate you on the opening prospects of the exhibition. Never have we been called upon to sit in judgment upon a col ection so large and various as that which is now submitted to our investigation. It was hardly to be expected that the remoter sections of New England would in any way be represented here; but I find its further western verge has sent its contributions, and has joined with the east in this peaceful rivalry. It is evident that not only is the interest in our society increasing, but that its interest is more generally felt in our flocks, and herds, and crops. Here State vies with State, and farm with farm. And I know that you will all rejoice that our brethren of the colonies have entered into competition with us, and that Canada sends her farmers with their cattle upon these grounds, the pioneers, I trust, of more intimate relations, which may be of benefit to us and them—and the counsellor, we hope, of the chief executive magistrate of that great colony, who honors us with his presence to-day, and finds his own people so intimately associated with our own in all the arts of peace.

The duty which devolves upon me at the close of your exhibition, a duty which I would have gladly imposed upon the Governor of this State, renders it improper for me to occupy any more time at the commencement. I shall then call your attention with considerable care and elaboration to the development of American industry; and I trust that the observations made on these grounds and in the halls devoted to your purposes will serve to confirm the views I shall there present to you of our power and resources as a people.

Let me urge upon you, in conclusion, diligence and method in the performance of the task before you. And may we prove ourselves worthy of this generous reception which has been extended to us by the President of the Maine Society in behalf of the farmers of this great and promising State.

The Exhibition of Stock.

The display of neat stock was especially fine, comprising representatives of the various breeds of thoroughbreds and grades, all of them, did our space permit, worthy of special mention. We think this department has never been surpassed in excellence at any previous exhibition of the Society. The show of Short Horns was very large, contributions being made from Massachusetts, Vermont, Canada and Maine. Among the prominent exhibitors of Short Horns is Mr. M. H. Cochran of Compton, Canada, who also contributes some thoroughbred horses and Cotswold sheep, all of which attracted much attention. He is largely interested in agricultural pursuits, and has one of the largest and best stocked farms in the best farming country of Lower Canada, lying on the Grand Trunk Railway. A pair of fat cattle, weighing respectively 4000 and 3,500 pounds are among his contributions to the exhibition. Warren Percival of Vassalboro', and L. A. Dow of Waterville, are present with their rival herds of Durhams; Jas. S. Munroe of Lexington, Mass., exhibits a bull formerly owned by Col. Lang of Vassalboro', which weighs 2,000 pounds; Jas. Sampson of Bowdoinham, shows a Short Horn bull which weighs 1,950 pounds; A. M. Winslow of Putney, Vt., shows his fine stock of Short Horn cows and bulls, all thoroughbred. The Dutch cattle, twenty-four in number, belonging to W. W. Cheney of Belmont, Mass., are handsome creatures, and attract much attention. They are said to be good milkers, and judging from a cow belonging to Mr. Cheney's herd, we should say their claim was well founded. She is a splendid animal. The immense proportions of this breed would suggest, however, that their value for beef was much greater. The Devons exhibited by Harvey Dodge of Sutton, Mass., John F. Anderson of South Windham, and others, are much admired by stock fanciers. Mr. D. F. Appleton of Ipswich, Mass., has on exhibition a few of the Kerry breed. They are coal black and small, but are said to be excellent milkers and cheaply kept. D. L. Pitcher of Belfast, has a twenty-eight-month bull of the Devon breed, which weighs 1,850 pounds. J. F. Bragdon of Pittston, exhibited a very nice two-year-old Devon bull. Burleigh & Shores of Fairfield, have in their large collection of Hereford stock, numbering thirty-six animals, all thoroughbreds, a bull weighing 2,000 pounds. Among the Ayrshire stock are very fine contributions by J. & N. Dane of Kennebunk; J. F. Brown, Providence, R. I.; S. M. & D. W. Wells of Weathersfield, Ct.; Chas. E. Hall, Providence, R. I.; Geo. W. Hasty, Hollis, Mass.; T. H. Shapleigh, West Lebanon; Nathan Foster, Gardiner, and S. & M. Dill, Phillips. The show of Jerseys was also excellent, but not so numerous as some of the other breeds of stock. Among the contributors were Dr. N. R. Boutelle of Waterville, Rev. G. W. Quinby of Augusta; John Brooks, Princeton, Mass., Joshua Nye of Waterville; Seth Scamman of Scarboro'; N. R. Pike of Winthrop; J. F. Anderson of South Windham; A. Parlin of East Winthrop.

In working oxen and steers, Maine and New Hampshire only were represented. The show in this department was good, as far as it went, but we think was not equal in some respects, to that of last year. Had liberal premiums been offered for town teams, there would have been a show of of working cattle, such as has never been seen in any State but Maine. Burleigh and Shores of Fairfield; Charles Johnston of Gorham; Geo. Ladd of Starks; S. Nash of Jay; T. M. Springer of Litchfield, were among the exhibitors in this class.

The exhibition of sheep was the largest and best we have ever had in Maine, and attracted crowds of admiring spectators. The Spanish Merinoes, Cotswolds, Leicestershires, and South Downs, were the best of their class, and every one of them worthy of a premium. A Spanish Merino buck was exhibited for which his owner, whose name we have forgotten, has been offered and declined $15,000. He has $50 per ewe for his service. Mr. E. Maxham of Waterville, showed a Merino buck four years old which, when sheared in June, 1868, yielded 26 pounds of fine wool; C. B. Gilman of Bingham, exhibited three native Maine sheep improved, which were very fine. The buck is sixteen months old, and weighs 172 pounds; the others are ewes sixteen and four months old. Mr. Hebron Luce of Bangor exhibited superior specimens of South Downs; Henry Jordan, Esq., of Kennebunk, showed some very choice Cotswolds, imported by himself, of which he is largely engaged in breeding, and Col. S. W. Tinkham of North Anson, bore off many premiums in the fine wool class. Among the prominent exhibitors from out the State were W. L. Sisson of Rhode Island, Jerome Holden and E. S. Stowell of Vermont, and W. W. Cheney of Massachusetts.

The show of swine was also excellent, comprising all the known best varieties, such as the Chester, Suffolk, Yorkshire, &c. The entries were by W. W. Chenery, Mass.; S. & W. Allen, Vergennes, Vt.; J. S. Munroe, Mass.; B. Fillebrown, Falmouth; City Farm, Portland; Alvin Cutter, Warren, Mass.

Horses.

This department was as usual one of the most attractive features of the exhibition. The show of stallions was large and very fine. Among the most notable were "Draco Prince" entered by John A. Poor of Somerville, Mass., black, nine years old, and weighing 1100 lbs. Knox stallion, by A. J. Hallett, West Waterville, 5 years old, weighs 1000 lbs. "Drew Prince," by Prudan Letonmeau, 5 years old, weight 1000 lbs. "Minoken Boy," by Hiram Reed of this city; Ledo, a Hambletonian, by W. W. Chenery of Belmont, Mass; "Young Knox," by K. Larkin, Farmington, Me, a very pretty stepper, weight 900 lbs; "Young Mac," a handsome bay stallion, entered by Seavey & Hubbard, Wiscasset; weight 1025 lbs; "Messenger Morrill," 6 years old, owned and entered by French Morrill of Danville, Vt., the owner of the old Morrill; a Knox colt from a thorough bred mare, entered by James S. Monroe, Lexington Mass.; Gilbreth's Knox, 7 years old entered by J. H. Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills, Me.; Black Sultan of the Knox stock, a beautiful stallion 8 years old, entered by Clarendon Butnam, Plymouth, Mass. 16½ hands high, weighs 1200 lbs. Col. Lang's famous stallion, Gen. Knox, and a splendid large stallion owned by Ira Miles, Compton Village, Canada, weight 1200 lbs. There was also a good variety of mares with foals by their side, geldings, fillies and matched horses. There were 200 entries in this department from Maine, and 87 from other States, and to make special mention of all who were worthy of it would include the entire list. There was not an ordinary looking animal among them all.

Agricultural Implements.

The great tent upon the grounds, 200 by 80 feet, contained a large variety of agricultural implements—the most extensive and probably the most valuable collection ever exhibited on any occasion of the kind in New England. We are able only to make brief mention of the more noticeable contributions to this department.

Messrs. Kendall & Whitney of Portland, occupy a large space and exhibit a specimen of almost every approved agricultural implement now in use, among which are Whitman's Thresher and Separater, and Clover Mill, and True's Potato Planter. Parker & Gonnett of Boston, exhibit 431 articles, among which is Prindle's Agricultural Steamer, for cooking food for stock. It is portable, and the boiler is adapted to all purposes where a low pressure of steam is required. The smallest size (there are four) will cook for ten hogs, boil a barrel of water, or steam twenty-five bushels of cut feed at one time, while the largest size will cook for seventy-five head of cattle. They have also Bullard's Hay Tedder, one of the most approved in use. Also Wellington's Vegetable Cutter, which is a machine entirely of metal and something after the form of a bark mill except that it cuts instead of crushing. It is claimed that the No. 1 will cut from one to two bushels of vegetables per minute in pieces so small that there can be no possible danger from choking. The Bay State horse rake, by same, is a spring tooth—wheel rake, each tooth being pressed to the ground by a spiral spring greatly lessening the liability to break, while the teeth at each side are brought forward of those in the centre, thereby preventing the hay from roping out when raking. This feature is especially valuable on side hills.

C. H. Shepard of Newport, Me., enters an Improved Plow, which is arranged with anti-friction rollers, one underneath and between the mould board and land side, and the other in the rear end of the land side, which it is claimed will save one-fourth of the draft by diminishing the friction.

H. C. Briggs of Auburn, Me., an improved Hoeing Machine. It is designed to do furrowing, covering or hoeing, and can be operated by one horse or two.

F. C. Merrill, South Paris, a cultivating Horse Hoe. This implement will weed, or hill up, and is easily worked. Mr. Merrill also exhibited a large collection of plows of his own manufacture.

Lane, Pitkin & Breck, Vt., Water Wheel. Very compact, and requiring a small amount of water to operate it.

D. M. Dunham, Bangor, Hand Loom. By simply turning a crank, it will weave three yards an hour, doing the twilling at the same time, and is capable of turning out fourteen varieties of goods. The same exhibitor has a Model Spinner, running six spindles and using common machine wool rolls. It is recommended to do the work of half a dozen old fashioned spinning wheels, at the same time doing the work more evenly.

Cushing & White exhibit a large collection of weather vanes from their manufactory at Waltham, Mass., making a fine display.

C. Cory's Sugar Evaporator, entered by F. G. Butler of Bellows' Falls, Vt., is a galvanized iron trough to be set over an arch. It is 10½ ft. x 4 ft. It is claimed that it will boil 2½ barrels of maple syrup per hour, producing from 12 to 15 pounds of sugar.

Whittemore's Self-Locking Rake, a horse rake with wheels, the great peculiarity of which is the Lock Lever which holds the teeth to the ground and prevents their sliding over and leaving the hay as is the case with some rakes.

Stump Puller by Holmes & Blanchard, Boston, which works by a lever with which one man can lift a weight of five tons. The same parties also exhibit and have in operation a Hand Corn Mill by which a man may grind one bushel of corn in one hour, making good meal. A larger size of the same can be operated by horse or other power. The stones are French burr.

A corn and potato planter, by N. Hawkes, McLain's Mills, Maine. It can be changed to a horse hoe, cultivator and potato digger, and is recommended to do either of these perfectly.

The patent Saw Mill on the Grounds exhibited by Lane, Pitkin & Brock, of Vermont, attracted a great deal of attention, especially from mill men, who seem to be unanimously of the opinion that it is a great improvement upon anything heretofore invented or used for sawing logs. By an ingenious arrangement of two circular saws a log of very large size can be sawed as easily as a smaller one.

Mr. S. W. Walker of Anson, exhibited a large new wheel-horse-rake of his own invention, called the "Glider," which received much attention.

S. R. Hathorn of Worcester exhibited an invention called the Snow and Ice Guard, which will if generally used, prevent accidents occasioned by snow slides from the roofs of buildings.

A. J. Greene's Hand Rake attracted much favorable notice from practical farmers and others who witnessed its operation.

The Exhibition in the Halls.

So great was the number of entries on Monday and even on the day of the opening, that the arrangements of articles was not completed, when the rush of visitors commenced. Under the energetic direction however of Mr. Wasson, the Superintendent of the Halls, and his assistants, every thing was put in shape during the day, and this department of the exhibition proved to be one of the largest and most interesting displays ever made in New England. It was more extensive and greatly superior to that at the State Fair last year. With the exception of the rooms occupied by the County Officers, every portion of City Hall was devoted to the purposes of the exhibition, and this proving insufficient, a bridge was thrown across the street to Fluent's Building, the large and elegant Hall in which, was occupied by the Society, and all the space thus secured was filled with rare, costly, ingenious, useful and beautiful contributions. The articles were arranged with excellent taste, the classes related to each other being placed together in the different rooms of the buildings thus systematising and facilitating the work of examination by committees and spectators. It is impossible for us to give our readers a detailed enumeration of the articles contributed to this department, or even to specify those which possessed special merit and were worthy of mention. We can only say that each department, comprising domestic manufactures, agricultural productions, fruit, flowers, machines, carriages, paintings, musical instruments, objects of natural history &c., was represented in a manner every way creditable and creditable to the industry, ingenuity, culture and enterprise of our people. To this part of the exhibition the people of Portland made the largest and most valuable contributions, and their liberality and public spirit in this respect was thoroughly appreciated and acknowledged by all.

During the day and evening, and all through the continuance of the Fair, the rooms were crowded with visitors. Among the distinguished strangers in attendance upon the Fair, was Sir John Young, the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Young and several members of his staff. In company with the Mayor, President Loring and other officials of the Society, the distinguished party visited the Fair grounds on Tuesday afternoon, and the Halls in the evening, leaving for the White Mountains on Wednesday.

The Trials of Speed.

The races assigned for the first day came off in the afternoon. The first was the double team wagon race, for premiums of $200 and $100. The following entries were made: India Rubber Ben and mate, H. A. Hall Boston; Bell Strickland and mate, Harry Bradley, Boston; Lonesome Reuben and mate, G. V. Jacobs, Saco. Bell Strickland and mate did not appear, and the match was trotted between the remaining two pairs. The race was won in three straight heats by India Rubber Ben and mate—time, 2.50, 2.51, 2.46.

The second was the stallion race between Gen. McClellan and Gilbreth's Knox, for premiums of $400 and $200. The first heat was won by Gen. McClellan in 2.42; and the three following heats and race by Knox—time, 2.37¼, 2.40, 2.37.

This closed the exercises upon the track for the first day. The attendance of spectators was estimated at five thousand.

Farmer's Meeting.

The first farmers' meeting was held in the evening in the Supreme Court room. The attendance was not large but sufficiently so to make the occasion one of interest to agriculturists. Hon. Seth Scammon, President of the State Agricultural Society, called the meeting to order, and introduced Prof. Fernald of the Agricultural College of Maine, who spoke upon the subject of the education of farmers. Prof. Fernald remarked that he would divide the subject under consideration into three heads:

First—"What the young farmer should not study." We may sometimes be able to find out what is right by finding out what is not right. He may leave out the ancient languages, although they may be useful in learning the botanical terms. He remembered that he had asked a professor of Massachusetts what the difference was in students of botany who had studied the ancient languages and those who had not. He replied that he had taught both, and he had failed to observe any. The President of a College in Michigan gave the same answer.

Second—The question arises, "What shall the young man study?" He should pursue mathematics. He should not only have a good command of figures and be able to keep all his accounts and determine his gains and losses, but he should be able to determine his boundaries. Our farmers also have to attend to road-making, and therefore might be profitably employed by pursuing a course of civil engineering. There is another field of study that might be of vast importance to our young farmers, and that is the Natural Sciences—the Science of Botany, for instance. The young farmer is to be constantly associated with the plants of the earth, consequently how important that he should acquire a thorough knowledge of botany to form a basis of experiments. He should be able to determine what fertilizers he should employ to get the greatest amount of crops, which he can do by a knowledge of chemistry. He would also recommend a knowledge of Geology, the Veterinary Art and Zoology. He would suggest in addition that if he have time he take French and German, because our best scientific works are written in those languages. And above all, he should have a good knowledge of the English language, so as to be able to express his thoughts clearly and tersely. In order to better appreciate the blessings of the government under which he lives, he should not only have a knowledge of the Constitution of his own government, but that of other governments, and history, both ancient and modern. He cannot afford to omit the taking of the daily or weekly journals, especially those treating of agricultural pursuits.

Third—"How should he study?" He recommended a *practical* course instead of the dry course usually pursued in text books.

Dr. Geo. B. Loring was next introduced. He remarked that he came not for the purpose of instruction, but to see the agricultural kings of Maine. He considered the topic of the evening of extreme importance. The man who began with nothing and has supported himself and family without the aid of an Agricultural College education, may well ask what there is in this day that requires a different mode of education than that which he received. Thirty years ago there was not a mill in the State of Maine, and agriculture was the chief business. At the close of Jefferson's administration they had extinguished nearly fifty millions of the old revolutionary debt. But this was because they performed the labor themselves, and the soil was better than it now is. He agreed with Mr. Fernald—a teacher should know what he is teaching, and not teach simply from the text-book.

After brief remarks by other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

About 10 o'clock in the evening the Portland Band serenaded Sir John Young at the Falmouth Hotel. They commenced by playing "God save the Queen," and one or two popular airs. His Excellency appeared at the window of his room, and acknowledged the compliment by a few remarks. He expressed his pleasure at receiving so marked a compliment at the hands of those to whom he was an almost entire stranger, except by reputation, and complimented the band for the fine music. He had experienced much pleasure from his visit at the Fair grounds that afternoon—where the exhibition was on a much grander scale than he had anticipated, and where he had found much to gratify the friends of agriculture. He was pleased to see the Dominion of Canada represented there, and trusted that this would have a tendency to give a fresh impulse to the agriculture of Canada, and place both countries on an even and more friendly footing than at present.

His remarks were received with hearty cheers by the crowd which had collected, and after playing Yankee Doodle and Auld Lang Syne the Band retired.

Second Day.

Wednesday was an unfavorable day for the Fair. Rain fell during a portion of Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning dawned lowery and foggy. At about 10 o'clock a drizzling rain added to the discomfort of all, and prevented a general display of the stock, as had previously been intended. The rain during the night had placed the track in such a condition as to utterly forbid its being used for racing purposes, and the Committee of Arrangements wisely forbade the exercising horses thereon until the sun had dried the mud, otherwise it would have been rendered unfit for use on Thursday. At noon it was decided to postpone the races assigned for the afternoon to the following day.

The committees met at the President's headquarters at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of filling vacancies. This accomplished, the real business of the Fair was commenced, and before noon many of the committees appointed were actively engaged in the performance of their duties.

Notwithstanding the drizzle, which continued during the greater portion of the forenoon, the park presented a very lively appearance. The various grades of stock—sheep, horses, &c., were being brought out for the inspection of the committees; driving horses were being driven around the park to show their paces—in fact, everybody seemed to be busy. Inside the tent, where the agricultural implements were on exhibition, the same activity was manifest. A large number of people were interested in the inspection of the different labor-saving machines, while the respective proprietors were earnestly descanting on the peculiar merits of their inventions over all other productions of a similar character. The exhibition of working oxen and stallions attracted much attention.

At the Halls, notwithstanding the rain there was an immense concourse of people, both forenoon and afternoon, and a very large attendance in the evening, in spite of the terrific storm that raged. Every room was crowded during the day, and it was difficult at times to press from one room to another. The people from the surrounding towns came in in large numbers.

In the intervals of the showers in the afternoon, for the purpose of affording the crowd upon the Fair grounds some amusement, a scrub race was improvised, for which five entries were made, viz: Snowball, Lewiston Boy, Brown Dick, Fenian, Abdallah Boy. The first heat was won by Abdallah Boy, in 3 05, Brown Dick second, Lewiston Boy third. On the second heat, Lewiston Boy and Brown Dick came in together, and crossing the score on a run, the heat and race were given to Abdallah Boy. Time 3.04.

The bay filly "Promise," thoroughbred, owned by Col. Bruce, of the *Turf Field and Farm*, was brought on the course for exhibition. She is a beautiful animal of about 900 pounds, with graceful movement and easy action. She gives promise of making a prominent racer.

Col. Cochrane of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, brought out a sorrel thoroughbred, which is a splendid animal, and delighted the crowd by his proficiency in hurdle jumping, and by his fine figure and style.

Farmers' Meeting.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday evening the attendance at the second Farmers' meeting was quite large, and much interest was felt in the subject under discussion.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. Seth Scamman, and Mr. Everett of Worcester was called upon first to speak in reference to "Insects Injurious to Vegetation." He remarked that he was a practical farmer from the Old Bay State, living on the same farm and sleeping in the same bed-room in which he was born. Although he had not made any preparation on the subject assigned for this evening, yet he would relate a few facts that had fallen under his own observation. There are, he remarked, three worms which are injurious to fruit trees, and insects with which the fruit grower should be perfectly familiar, as the fruit crop is becoming more and more important.

The June caterpillar is perhaps one of the greatest enemies to the fruit grower, as he is one of the most injurious to the apple tree. He had seen whole orchards stripped and devastated by this insect. But they are very easily destroyed, and no good husbandman will allow them to remain a day longer than is necessary. He had seen the brush and swab recommended by some of the *gentlemen* farmers, but he regarded it as only partially effective. The only sure method is to exterminate them with the hand, putting on a leather mitten if desirable, and then go through the tree, crushing all the nests with the hand. If this is not done, the insect will strip the foliage, which, of course, prevents the formation of fruit. It is very seldom that this insect is found on any fruit tree except the apple—now and then on the peach and cherry.

Another worm is known as the August worm, about twice as large as the caterpillar, which in all its movements leaves a web behind it like the spider. It is not so injurious as the caterpillar, but he would recommend the same mode for exterminating it.

The third is the borer, the most destructive of all, as it is more clandestine in its operations, and kills the tree. Many a farmer has lost a nice baldwin or a russet without knowing the cause. The insect commences its operations in August by laying from four to six eggs on the young tree, generally, as the bark is more tender and better food for the larvæ when hatched. The hight from the ground at which they are deposited is generally ten or twelve inches. As soon as hatched he commences to feed upon the bark. It is of no use to attempt to exterminate it by destroying the eggs, as you cannot find them. But after they are hatched and commence boring you will discover them by a small black spot caused by the sap running out and the acid turning dark. Now take a penknife and dig them out. The best time to commence is about a month after they are hatched, when they will be found to have penetrated about an inch. They can be exterminated from a large orchard in a very short time by this method. He thought the caterpillars might be exterminated by concerted action. He accounted for the sudden disappearance of them some summers by the killing of the larvæ the previous winter.

Mr. Parker of Essex county, Mass., thought that the sudden disappearance was not owing to the severity of the winters, but that they were carried off in the summer by some calamity peculiar to their species.

Mr. Jefferds of Foxcroft thought it was occasioned by a parasite—a species of the maggot.

Third Day.

The attendance at City and Fluent halls was larger than it had been any day since the opening of the Fair. There was an immense concourse of people in the halls during the day, and in the evening it was a perfect jam. Hundreds went away unable to obtain such a sight of the various tables as was desirable. Every visitor expressed pleasure at the display in the various rooms. The Picture Gallery and the rooms of the Natural History Society were crowded throughout the day, while all the other rooms were filled to their utmost capacity.

Fair Grounds.

At the Fair grounds, the damage occasioned by the gale of the previous night had been repaired at an early hour, and everything was in readiness for the programme of the day. The Trustees displayed much energy in repairing the ravages of the gale—the prostrate fences springing up like magic. The damage to the big tent for the display of agricultural implements was more serious than any other. The sun shone out brightly, and a cool breeze tempered the heat, making this the most pleasant day of the week. It was feared by many that the track would be unfit for use, owing to the rain yesterday, but it seemed to have had the opposite effect, for the track was in excellent condition, much better than any previous day.

There was a large attendance in the morning, and it continued to increase until the afternoon, when it was estimated that not less than 12,000 persons had passed the gates. There was a constant stream of vehicles and foot passengers flowing all day from the city to the Park.

Trials of Speed.

The business of the day was commenced at 9 A. M., by the exhibition of thorough-bred horses, including mares with foals by their sides, fancy matched horses, stallions, &c. The principal event of the morning was the exhibition of gentlemen's driving horses, owners to drive. Premium, one of Kimball Brothers' best road wagons. The weight of wagon and driver was 350 pounds, and speed alone did not govern the decision.

Mr. C. R. Milliken of Portland entered bay gelding Tom Thumb; H. A. Hall of Boston, black gelding India Rubber Ben; F. R. Wood of Bangor, bay gelding Selim; and Frederick Jordan of Oldtown, gray gelding Tim. Two heats were trotted, Ben winning both. Time, 2.55, 2 48, but the prize was awarded to Tom Thumb.

At 2 P.M. a race was called for four year old colts, mile heats to harness, best two in three. Premium, $300. Samuel Farmer entered by gelding John Franklin; John May, black gelding Uncle Abe; and George N. Bailey, black mare Violetta.

First Heat. The horses drew positions in the order given and had a send off on the second score, Franklin and Abe neck and neck, the latter running, Violetta a half length rearward. Franklin lead for a short distance, but Abe collared and passed him at the quarter pole. Nearing the half pole a lively contest ensued, and both shot past the stand—the first two almost neck and neck. On the back stretch, for several rods, the race was very pretty, Abe and Franklin striving for the mastery and Violetta far to the rear. Coming round the lower turn and into the home stretch, Franklin pushed ahead and came in winner of the heat by a length. Time 2.52.

Second Heat. The second heat decided this race. The word was given on the second score, Abe leading by half a length. He maintained this advantage until nearing the lower turn, when Franklin pushed him hard, and at the half mile pole the positions were reversed, Franklin going to the front and easily winning the heat and race by three lengths. Time 2.49.

Between the first and second heats of the colt race, the first heat of the 2 38 class was trotted. This was for a premium of $500, open to all horses that never beat 2 38, mile heats, in harness, best three in five, $350 to first, $150 to second. In this were entered sorrel gelding Gloucester, black gelding Bridgewater Boy, the bay gelding Dew Drop, and the black gelding Tempest.

First heat. The horses drew positions in the above order, and after scoring six times the word was given. Gloucester at once took the lead and kept it throughout, and easily won the heat, by three lengths over Dew Drop, Tempest and Bridgewater Boy, bringing up the rear. Time, 2.39.

Second heat. After scoring a couple of times, the word was given, with Tempest a length ahead. He led until after passing the quarter pole, when Gloucester pressed him hard, and at the half mile he was a couple of lengths ahead of Dew Drop, who had pushed up from the rear and passed Tempest. At the upper turn Drew Drop gained gradually upon Gloucester, and coming into the home stretch he collared him. Coming down a lively contest ensued, and Dew Drop won the heat by little more than a neck over Gloucester second, Tempest third. Time 2.41.

Dew Drop won the third and fourth heats in 2.38 and 2.41. The second money was given to Gloucester

During the afternoon Gen. McClellan and lady accompanied by Senator Hamlin, Gov. Chamberlain, Mayor Putnum and other prominent gentlemen with their ladies, came upon the stands and witnessed the following races.

Stallions with their progeny, first premium $150; second do., $100. Entries—Lewiston Boy, by H. B. Pinkham, of Brunswick; Gilbreth's Knox, by J. H. Gilbreth, of Kendall's Mills; Gen. McClellan, by O. M. Shaw, of Bangor. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, in harness.

This was one of the most interesting races of the Fair thus far, and was witnessed with great interest by the distinguished visitors, as well as the vast concourse of people present, and the name of one of the horses added zest to the affair. It proved to be a one sided affair, as Knox made both heats without a skip, not even allowing either competitor to come abreast. Lewiston Boy was withdrawn after the first heat. Gilbreth's Knox won the first heat in 2.34 and the second in 2.36, and was awarded the first premium, $150; McClellan the second, $100. It was most noticeable and gratifying that in this race, Gilbreth's Knox made better time than any other horse, even among the professional trotters, during the Fair.

The next race was for horses that never trotted better than 2.45, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to harness. Entries—Rosa, by H. A. Hall, of Boston; Beauregard, by John Shaw, of Augusta; Plato, a Knox colt, by O. Crosby, of Albion; Lonesome Reuben, by D. V. Jacobs, of Saco. The horses had a good send-off at the second score. Lonesome Reuben soon gained a length, but was shortly lapped by Rosa. Plato now came to a spanking gait, passed Rosa and won the heat in 2.46. Lonesome came in second and Rosa third.

The second heat was nearly a repetition of the first, Plato winning in 2.46; also the third, which was made after it began to grow dark and a large part of the people had left. It was won by Plato in 2.50, giving him the 1st premium, $250, and Lonesome Reuben 2d do, $100.

There was an exhibition of stallions of four years and under five, which created considerable enthusiasm among the owners and their friends. Among these we noticed one fine animal showing points of speed though he was not put on trial, owned by Mr. J. M. White, of Windham. He is a Knox colt from a Hambletonian dam, and is said to have Messenger blood. He is a stallion, and is rightly named "Major Knox."

At the Farmers' meeting in the evening, "Diseases of Animals," was the subject under consideration, in which Dr. Loring, Dr. Tewksbury, Col. Lang and others participated.

Fourth and Last Day.

The closing day of the Fair opened cloudy and cold, but it did not have the effect to dampen the interest in the exhibition or daunt the number of spectators. The attendance at the Halls was very large but the rooms were not so much crowded as on Wednesday and Thursday.

At Forest City Park, at 9 A. M. the grand proces-

sion of the stock on exhibition took place. The horses in particular made a fine display. Among them were a pair of fancy matched horses, and a Clyde stallion of high repute, which were exhibited by Dr. Hiram Dow of Fredericton, N. B.,—a gentleman of wealth and distinction at home, who takes great interest in agricultural pursuits, and whose contribution to the Fair added largely to its interest.

At 11 o'clock Dr. Loring of Massachusetts, President of the New England Society, delivered the address at the grand stand, which was listened to by not less than 15,000 people. After the address, the following resolutions offered by Col. Needham, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the city of Portland for the careful and extensive preparations made for the New England Society, and the hospitable generosity given to it; also for the cordial co-operation given to the officers and members.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the reporters and members of the press for the generous and efficient aid given to the Society by them.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Col. Cochrane for the stock exhibited by him, which added greatly to its interest and its complete success.

THE RACES.

The first race was for horses that never trotted better than 2.58, mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5, $100 to first, $50 to second. Entries—Delhi, by J. D'Artheny, Augusta; Gibson Horse, s. g., by S. F. Gibson, Bethel; Ned Lewis, b. g., by A. M. Savage, Waterville; Brown Nathan, brn. g., by E. Russell, Bucksfield.

Previous to the start the Gibson horse was withdrawn.

First heat—Brown Nathan, driven by E. Russell, took the lead and kept it handsomely throughout the heat without breaking, and winning in 2.41 3-4. Ned Lewis came in about six lengths behind and Delhi about seven lengths behind Brown Nathan.

Second heat—After scoring twice they got the word. Brown Nathan immediately took the lead and maintained it throughout the heat, Ned Lewis, however, pressing him closely. Delhi came in third. Brown Nathan won the heat in 2.45 3-4.

Third heat—In this heat as in the others, Brown Nathan took the lead and kept it in splendid style. Ned Lewis contested the latter part with Delhi in an exciting manner and came in ahead of the latter horse. Brown Nathan won the heat in 2.44 1-4. The first prize was given to Brown Nathan. Second prize to Ned Lewis.

The scond race was for horses that have never trotted better than 2 54, mile heats, in harness, 3 in 5; $150 to first, $50 to second. Entries—Daniel Boone, s. g., by R Larkin, of Farmington; Tom Thumb, b. g., by Geo. H. Bailey, of Portland; Humming Bird, blk. m., by John May, of Augusta; Cotton, w. g., by A. M. Savage, of Waterville.

First heat—Humming Bird had the pole. The horses got the word at the second score. Humming Bird took the lead in the first quarter, when she broke badly and Daniel Boone took the lead and maintained it handsomely, winning the heat in 2.51 3-4.

Second heat—After scoring twice the horses got off The sorrel horse took the lead and maintained it, only breaking once and that slightly, winning in 2.47 3-4. Humming Bird broke badly once or twice, but came in at the close eight lengths behind.

Third heat—After scoring three times they got a send off. Daniel Boone took the lead as usual and maintained it handsomely, and won the heat and the race. Time—2.51 3-4; 2 47 3-4; 2.47 1-2.

The third race, and that which attracted the greatest degree of interest, was open to all trotting horses, mile heats, to harness, best 3 in 5; $700 to first, $300 to second. Entries—McClellan, buckskin, by A. M. Worcester, of Boston; Troublesome, ch'n'g, by S. H. Jacobs, of Westbrook; India Rubber Ben, blk. g., by H. A. Hall, of Boston; Topsey, by George H. Bailey, of Portland.

First Heat—After scoring three times the word was given, although the horses did not get an even start; but it was evident the driver of McClellan intended to jockey. Troublesome took the pole on the first quarter and maintained it throughout the heat, although sorely pressed by Topsey and India Rubber Ben.

Second Heat—This time the word "Go" was given on the first score. For the first quarter the race was very exciting, Troublesome, Topsey and Ben being neck and neck, but on the second quarter Troublesome broke and Ben took the pole and held the lead throughout the heat. On the third quarter the contest for the second position was very exciting. McClellan who up to this point had been the last horse, passed Troublesome and then went for Topsey. Down the home stretch the race between these two was very exciting and interesting, and Topsey won the second position by half a length.

Third Heat—This heat was not as interesting as the other two, as it was evident from the start that India Rubber Ben had it all his own way. Topsey, however, did not break during the heat, and came in second. Troublesome came in third and was set back for running.—Time, 2.38.

Fourth Heat—The start was given on the first score, and all four horses turned the first quarter together, but Ben proved too much for his competitors and came in the winner of the third heat and race in 2.36 1-4.

India Rubber Ben was awarded the first prize and premium, and Troublesome the second.

The Fair closed on Friday afternoon, with a grand banquet at the Falmouth House, which was attended by many distinguished gentlemen from Maine, and other States, who are interested theoretically or practically in the business of agriculture. President Loring of the New England Society, presided. Speeches were made by Hon. W. L. Putnam, Mayor of Portland, Gov. Paddleford of Rhode Island, Senator Hamlen, Col. Needham, Secretary of the New England Society, Ex-Gov. Coburn, Hon. Sidney Perham, Hon. Seth Scamman, and Dr. Loring. The occasion was one of much interest and pleasure to all present.

The entries for the exhibition, both at the grounds and hall, were much larger than has been recorded at previous fairs of the Society, excepting that at Springfield, Mass. in the numbers of neat stock, and at Providence R. I. in that of horses. At the grounds there were some fifteen hundred entries, and at the halls, nearly one thousand, representing more than three thousand separate articles. The materials for the exhibition, in all departments, were superior in point of excellence, and satisfactory as to numbers, the animals, not only of thoroughbreds, but of grades, being all of extraordinary quality—and the articles at the hall of special attraction for their utility, beauty or value. There was nothing ordinary to be seen.

The entries at the ground may be classed about as follows: neat stock, 494 head, in the following divisions: Short Horns, 81; Devons, 60; Jerseys, 40; Ayrshires, 38; Herefords, 28; Dutch, 26; Kerry, 4; working oxen and steers, 50 yoke; grades 97 head; Horses, 304; Sheep, 348; Swine, 47; Poultry, 89 lots, and Agricultural Implements, 33 entries comprehending over eight hundred different articles. Of the above number the following were from Maine: Horses, 200; working oxen, 44 yokes; Short Horns, 60; Devons, 51; Ayrshires, 23; Herefords, 22; Jerseys, 19.

The attendance during the several days of the exhibition is shown from the statement of the daily receipts given below; but large as was the number the crowd was throughout quiet and orderly, there being no disturbance of any kind, and everybody seeming bent on obtaining both enjoyment and instruction at the same time. The receipts from admissions, as furnished us by the Treasurer of the State Society, Wm. E. Morris Esq., who has proved himself a most careful, energetic and efficient officer—were as follows: At the grounds, first day, $1,280; second day, $2,502; third day, $4,912; fourth day, $3,694. At the Halls, first day, $657; second day, $1,425; third day, $3,050; fourth day, $2064. Total, $19,583. This amount, together with a little more that $3,000 of railroad coupon tickets of admission to the exhibition, $2,100 for entrance fees and about $800, for rent of grounds for various purposes, will swell the total receipts to something over $30,000—a sufficient amount to pay all the bills, the premium list in full, and leave a fair margin,—measured by this standard alone—a standard as unfailing, perhaps, as any that can be applied, the Fair stands ahead of any the Society has ever held with the single exception of that at Narragansett Park, where the total receipts were a little in excess of what they have been this year.

It is worthy of remark that the exhibition could not in any sense be called a "horse trot" a reproachful appellation which has heretofore been applied to some of the shows of the Society. There was little competition in the trials for speed of horses, all the classes being clearly filled, and the trotting of a fair, honest sort, to which no one could take exceptions, but on the contrary thoroughly enjoy as the legitimate concomitant of such a fair.

In consequence of ill health, His Excellency, Gov. Chamberlain, was compelled to decline the invitation to deliver the annual address, which in accordance with the custom of the Society, was early extended to him, as the chief magistrate of the State in which the exhibition was to be held, and which he then readily accepted—the same was given by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, President of the Society. It was pronounced from the reporters stand, to a large and attentive audience. His theme, "The Development of American Industry," was well chosen, and his arguments were brought out with that versatility, originality and practical force, which is so characteristic of the numberless public efforts of its distinguished author. We shall publish it in full in our next issue.

Throughout all the preliminary negotiations, in the arrangements for the management of the exhibition, and in the carrying out of the details which inevitably crowd the week of the fair, the most complete harmony and good feeling prevailed between the officers of both Societies, (the entire labor of the exhibition devolving upon the Board of Managers of the State Society) and the local committee appointed to superintend the fixtures so liberally guarantied by the City of Portland.

The newspaper press of New England, so largely represented at the Fair, and to whom the Society is certainly under obligations for aid it could receive from no other source, is in return under obligations to the Portland committee for the reception of reporters, especially to Mr. George O. Goss, of the *Argus*, who in many ways, officially and personally contributed to their enjoyment and ameliorated the severity of their exacting duties.

The success of the exhibition, so gratifying to the managers and to the public is due to the fact that the plans and efforts of the former, so well matured and generally so efficiently carried out, were thoroughly endorsed and approved by the latter, as the large attendance and heavy receipts abundantly testify.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

The following is the list of premiums and gratuities awarded by the committee, together with the animals and articles which received honorable mention:

Class 1.—Cattle.

Shorthorn Stock The committee remarked that in this class they found a very valuable collection, both from the States and the Canadas, most of which were worthy of the first premiums.

The sweepstake premium was awarded to M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q. for his bull "Gen. Napier," also the sweepstake for his cow "Rosedale."

For best shorthorn herd: 1st premium to A. M. Winslow & Sons, of Putney, Vt.; 2d to Warren Percival, Vassalboro'.

For best bull 5 years old and upwards, with specimen of his stock: 1st premium to Levi A. Dow, Waterville; for three years old and upwards: 1st premium to G. W. Hammond, Cumberland Mills.

Cows 4 years old and upwards, 1st and 2d premiums to A. & M. Winslow & Son, Putney, Vt.; 3d to Chas. Shaw, Dexter; cows between 3 and 4—1st premium to Winslow & Sons; 2d to Warren Percival, Vassalboro'; 3d to E. Wadsworth, Livermore Falls; heifers two years old and under three—1st premium to Winslow & Son, Putney, Vt; 2d to L. A. Dow, Waterville; heifers 1 year old and under 2—1st premium to Winslow & Sons, Putney, Vt; 2d to L. A. Dow, Waterville.

The committee represented that the above stock was in superior condition without being overfed, and that the heifers particularly promised well as milkers.

M. H. Cochrane of Compton, P. Q. had on exhibition his famous cows "Rosedale," "Star of Braithwaite" and "Maid of Athens," and his world renowned heifer "Queen of Diamonds," and many persons came on purpose to have a sight of this famous shorthorn stock.

The Committee on Shorthorns recommend that the Society pass a resolution thanking Mr. Cochrane for the public spirit and liberality in bringing his stock here for exhibition.

Devon Stock. Herd sweepstakes and bulls—Sweepstake premium of gold medal for best bull was awarded to J. F. Bragdon, Pittston; 1st premium for best cow to Harvey Dodge, Sutton, Mass; 1st premium for herds to J. F. Anderson, So. Windham; for Devon bulls—1st, for best bull 5 years old and over, with samples of his stock not less than five in number, to J. F. Anderson, South Windham; for 3 years old, 1st premium to Harvey Dodge, Sutton, Mass; 2d to William Eames, Worcester, Mass; 2 years old and under 3—1st premium to "Gen Butler," owned by J. F. Bragdon, Pittston; 1st premium for bull calves to J F Anderson, Windham.

Cows, heifers and heifer calves—The committee on this class prefaced their report by saying that the cattle were so near the first quality that they found it very difficult to decide.

Cow—1st premium to Harvey Dodge of Sutton, Mass; 2d to J F Anderson; heifers—1st premium to W Sanborn, Concord, N H; 2d to J F Anderson.

Ayrshire Stock. Herds, sweepstakes and bulls—1st premium to J F Brown, Providence, R I.

Sweepstake cows—1st premium to S M & D Wells, Weathersfield, Ct; 2d to Nathan Dane Jr, Kennebunk; best bull 5 years old and upward, 1st premium to S M & D Wells, Weathersfield, Ct.

Best bulls 3 years old and upward—1st premium to J F Brown, Providence, R I; 2d to J & N Dane, Kennebunk; 3d to Charles E Hall, Providence.

Best bull 2 years old and under 3—1st premium to George W Hasty of Hollis, Mass; 2d to T H Shapleigh, West Lebanon; 1st premium for bull calves to S M & D Wells, Weathersfield, Ct; 2d to N Foster of Gardiner.

Cows, heifers and calves—1st premium to Nathan Dane, Kennebunk; best 3 years old, 1st premium to same; 1st premium 1 year old 1st, nine weeks old, 2d, two years old, 3d two years old, 2d, 14 weeks old, to same; 2d premium 1 year old, to S & M Dill, Phillips.

Hereford Stock. Sweepstakes for bulls to Compton Lad, 3 years old entered by Burleigh & Shores, Fairfield; cow Hebe, entered by same; herds, to Burleigh & Shores, Society medal; bulls, 1 year old, 1st premium to Phil Sheridan, owned by W P Cummings, West Waterville; 2d do to W Houghton, Anson; bull calves, 1st premium to W P Blake, Waterville; 2d do to Burleigh and Shores, Fairfield.

Cows 4 years old and upward, 1st premium to W P Blake, W Waterville; 2d do to Burleigh & Shores, Fairfield; 3 years old and under 4, 1st and 2d premiums to Burleigh & Shores; 3d to W P Cummings, West Waterville; heifers, 2 years old and under, 1st premium to W P Blake; 2d to Burleigh & Shores.

Jersey Stock. Herds, sweepstakes and bulls—1st premium on bulls to John Brooks, Princeton; 2d to City Farm, Portland; Bulls 2 years old and upwards, 1st premium to N R Boutelle, Waterville; 2d to James Pike, Princeton, Mass; 1 year old bulls, 1st premium to D D Plummer, West Gorham.

Cows, heifers and heifer calves—1st premium to N R Boutelle, Waterville; 2d to John Brooks, Princeton, Mass; best heifer 3 years old, 1st premium to John Brooks; 2d to same.

The committee recommended a gratuity to bull "Virgil," owned by N R Pike, of Winthrop.

Dutch Stock.—Herd Sweepstakes and bulls: Sweepstakes, 1st premium to J. S. Munroe, Lexington, Mass., for his bull "Midwould;" sweepstakes for cows to William Chenery, Belmont, Mass; best bulls to same. Cows, heifers, and heifer calves.—Best cows, Mr. W. W. Chenery took all the premiums in this class.

Kerry Cattle. Daniel F. Appleton, of Ipswich, Mass., was awarded the five premiums for this class.

Grade.—1st premium of herds to Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass; 2d do to S. & W. Warren, Scarboro'; 3d do to Geo. S. Shores of Waterville.

First premium for cows to Lewis J. Brackett, Gorham; 2d do to Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass.

First premium for two-year-olds to Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass.; 2d do to John L. Swett, Waterville.

Calves, 1st premium to H. C. Burleigh, Fairfield; 2d do to Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass.

Working Oxen.—1st premium six-year-old oxen, to C. W. Hall, Windham; 2d do to Lewis Chase, Fayette; 3d do to J. W. Mitchell, Lewiston. Five years old—1st premium to Burleigh & Shores, Fairfield; 2d do to S. Nash of Jay; 3d do to Charles Johnson of Gorham; 4th do to George Ladd of Starks. Four years old—1st premium to Howard & Ellis, Fairfield; 2d do to S. & W. Warren, Scarboro'.

Steers. Three years old, 1st premium to S. T. Holbrook of Oxford; two years old, 1st premium to Lewis Chase, Fayette; 2d do to W. Westcott, Gorham.

Discipline. Discipline of steers, two years old, 1st premium to J. A. Hamilton, Winthrop; do of oxen, seven feet and over, 1st premium to Geo. Ladd, Anson; under seven feet, do to S. & W. Warren, Scarboro'.

Fat Cattle. 1st premium $30 and Society's diploma to a pair of five-year-old, weighing 4,900 pounds, owned by Charles Shaw of Dexter; 2d do $20 to J. F. Leavitt of Portland, for seven years old.

First premium for cows, to Burleigh & Shores of Fairfield; 2d do to D Thompson & Co., Portland.

The Committee recommend to notice the splendid white grade ox entered by Mr Cochrane of Canada. The ox is four years old and weighs 3,500 pounds.

Calves not over eight months old. 1st premium to one lot of Herefords owned by Burleigh & Shores, Fairfield; 2d do to a lot of Durham calves owned by Warren Percival, Vassalboro'.

Class 2.—Horses.

Thoroughbreds. Stallion four years old and over, 1st premium $30 to Grey Eagle, owned by W. W. Chenery of Belmont, Mass; 2d do $20 to Touchstone, owned by the same.

Mares four years old and over, 1st premium $25 to Belle Lewis, owned by W. W. Chenery; 2d do $20 to Kentucky Belle, owned by the same.

Stallions for General Use. Eight years old and upward, 1st premium to J R Poor, Somerville, for Draco Prince; 2d do to T S Lang, North Vassalboro', for Gen. Knox; 3d do to A. Palmer, Palmyra, for his Gen. Lyon.

Five years old and under eight—The Committee recommend the stallion "Farmer's Glory," entered by H. Strickland of Bangor, to the public as a splendid stock horse.

Four years and under five—1st premium of $30 to W W Chenery for "Ledo;" 2d do of $20 to H B Jones for "T S Lang."

Three years old and under four—1st premium to J G Wood, West Millbury, Mass; 2d do to Chas Proctor, Corinna; 3d do to H B Jones, Fairfield. The Committee recommended some expression of appreciation be given to S D Bruce for exhibiting his beautiful stallion in this class.

Two years old and under three—1st premium to Knox stallion owned by William Abbott, North Vassalboro'; 2d do to "Lancelot," owned by J G Wood, Millbury, Mass; 3d do to "Knox them all," J H Gilbreth, Kendall's Mills. The Committee remarked that every horse entered in this class deserved a premium.

Mares, with foal by their side. 1st premium to D Thompson & Co, Portland; 2d do to W P Coffin, Westbrook; 3d do to W W Chenery, Belmont, Mass; Honorable mention of George W Hammond, Cumberland Mills.

Geldings and Fillies. Three years old and under four—1st premium to G W Hammond, Cumberland Mills, for his filly Emma; 2d do to B S Kelly of Winthrop, for gelding; 3d do to John B Noyes of Portland, for his filly Black Hawk.

Under three years—1st premium to Sylvanus Porter; 2d do to John D'Arthenay, Augusta.

Mares and Geldings, five years old and 15 hands high—E Dunnels, Newfield. Five years old and 16 hands and over—1st premium to Geo F Moore, North Anson; 2d do J S Jacobs, Farmington. Four years old and older—1st premium to J S Heald, Portland; 2d do to W A Bartlett, Bangor; 3d do to H D Pinkham, Brunswick. The Committee recommended a gratuity of $20 to H M Harlow of Augusta. The Committee thought that the horses entered under class 29 were not up to the standard of former years.

Matched Horses—for road or carriage—1st premium to Thos Sanders, Salem, Mass; 2d to A W Harris, Portland. Diploma, to Charles E Gibbs, Bridgton.

Draft Horses. 1st premium to G W Furlong, Portland; 2d do G W Hammond, Cumberland Mills; 3d do City Farm, Portland.

Ponies. 1st premium to John Brooks, Princeton, Mass; 2d do to G W Hammond, Cumberland Mills.

Saddle Horses. 1st premium to Henry Taylor, Portland; 2d do to C S Ela, Rochester, N H.

Fancy Matched Horses. 1st premium to Jos Kilgore, Portland; 2d do to Henry Taylor, do; gratuity to Dr Hiram Dow, Fredericton, N B.

Class 3—Sheep.

Long Wooled Sheep. Sweepstakes best buck—Society's medal to M H Cochrane, C E; for two-year-old Cotswolds, pen of three ewes, Society's medal was awarded to Mr Cochrane; for two-year-old buck, second premium to E Wadsworth, Livermore Falls.

The first and second premiums for buck lambs and ewes were awarded respectively to S W Tinkham of Anson, and W W Chenery, of Belmont, Mass.

Ewes, three-year-olds, to E Wadsworth, of Livermore Falls, who took the first premium (a diploma,) and the second, for Cotswold yearlings, went to the same exhibiter. W W Chenery took the first premium for lambs.

By the Society's rules, Mr Cochrane of Canada, could not be a competitor in long wools. The Committee report, referring to this fact, that "it was a fine show and well worthy of special commendation."

W W Chenery of Mass., presented a pen of Caraman of fat-tailed sheep, and also one of goats, for which the Committee feel themselves bound to award a gratuity of $5.

Middle Wooled Sheep. Sweepstake premium to M H Cochrane, Canada, for his Oxford Down buck and three ewes; 1st premium to Wm L Sisson, Portsmouth, R I, for South Down buck three years old; 2d do to same.

Second premium to G W Hammond for pen of three ewes; 3d do to J B Sanderson, Concord, N H, for one pen of South Down ewes. The Committee award a diploma to H Dodge, Sutton, Mass, for his Oxford Down buck.

Merinoes. For bucks, three years old and over, the two first and one second premium were given to E S Stowell of Cornwall, Vt; one second and one third to Geo Ladd of Starks, and one third premium to E Maxham of Waterville.

Two first premiums were awarded to E C Stowell of Cornwall, Vt, and the two second premiums to Jerome Holden of Westminster, Vt. This exhibitor took the first and one second premium for bucks, one year old and under two, and to Mr E S Stowell was awarded the first and one second premium.

Messrs. Stowell and Jerome Holden obtained on buck lambs, the former the first and one second premium, and the latter one first and one second premium.

For ewes, three years old and over, Messrs Stowell and Holden were the successful competitors, the two first premiums falling to the lot of Mr Stowell and the second premium to Mr Holden; a third premium was awarded to S W Tinkham of North Anson.

Ewes of three years old and under—The first two premiums were awarded to E S Stowell of Cornwall, Vt; the two second premiums to Mr Holden; the two third premiums were obtained by S W Tinkham, and for ewes one year old and under two, to E S Stowell. Mr J Holden took the first and one 2d premium.

For ewe lambs, one first and one second premium were awarded to E S Stowell, and Mr Holden took one first and one third premium.

The first premium for the best ten ewes that have suckled their own lambs, was carried off by E S Stowell, and the second and third premiums by J Holden—a gentleman who has proved himself a most successful competitor in more than one department. For sweepstakes for the best buck, Mr. Holden's name stands first, he having carried off in this prize the Society's gold medal.

Class 4—Swine.

Swine. Boars two years old—1st premium to W W Chenery, Belmont, Mass; 2d do to Calvin Cutter, Warren, Mass. Sows, large breed. one year old—1st premium to J L Munroe, Lexington, Mass; 2d do to Calvin Cutter, Warren, Mass. Pigs six months old and under ten—1st premium to one litter of six Chesters, owned by Calvin Cutter, Warren, Mass; 2d do to a litter of four, owned by W W Chenery, Belmont, Mass.

The Committee recommended a gratuity of $3 for two very fine Chester pigs exhibited by the City Farm, Portland.

Class 5—Poultry.

Hens. John S Ives, Salem, Mass, best collection different varieties, 1st premium, $10; S & W Allen, Vergennes, Vt, 3d best 2d premium, $5; J S Ives, best two litters Bramahs, $3; A E Rockwood, Mass, 2d do, $2; J S Ives, two best Black Spanish, $3; S H & A R Doten, Portland, 2d to two best Black Spanish, 2; J S Ives, white Leghorn, 1st premium, $3; S H & A R Doten, 2d do, 2; J S Ives, Creve Cœur, 1st premium, $3; Houdans, 1st premium, 3; do 2d $2; S & W Allen, Dorkins, 2d premium, 2; gray Dorkins, 1st premium $3; Golden Hamburg, 1st do, 3; Game, 1st do, $3; 2d do, $2; S H & A R Doten, Bantums, 1st premium, $3; J S Ives, 2d do, 2; Polands, 1st do 3; S & W Allen, 2d do, 2; J S Ives, Royal Java, 1st premium, 3; W H Fenderson, Scarboro', Guinea fowls, 1st premium, $3; S H & A R Doten, 2d do 2.

Turkeys. W H Fenderson, 1st premium, $3; Seward Dill, Phillips, 2d do, 2; S & W Allen, Bremen Geese, 1st do, 3.

Ducks, common. Wm Eames, Worcester, Mass, 1st premium $3; domestic 1st do, 3; do 2d do 2.

Muscovy. S & W Allen, 1st premium; top knot, 1st do $3; H A Archer, Fairfield; aylesbury, 1st do, 3; J S Ives, 2d do $2

Pigeons. David Plummer, 1st premium, $3; Howard Scamman, 2d do $2.

Class 6—Agricultural Productions.

Wool and Flax. J Holden, Westminster, Vt, fine wool, 1st premium, $10; same, 2d do, 5.

Flour, Grain and Seeds. Kendall & Whitney, bushel red clover seed, 1st premium; do buckwheat, 1st do; do oats, 3d do; do red top, 1st do; lot flower seed, 2d do; N L Marshall, West Paris, bale hops, 1st premium; John Q. Dennett, Biddeford, bu. Norway oats, 1st premium; Ira Winn, West Falmouth, bushel Spring wheat, 1st do; L H Moore, North Gray, tobacco plant, 1st do; James Walker, bush wheat, 2d premium; G W Allen, Cape Elizabeth, bushel sweet corn, 1st do; Washburn & Co, Boston, three cases garden seeds, 1st do; A E Rockwood, Holliston, Mass. bushel oats, 1st do; do beans, 1st do; do peas, 2d do; tobacco plant, 2d do; W H Pearson, Vassalboro', bushel flour from mammoth wheat, diploma; Wm Eames, Worcester, Mass, bushel wheat, 2d premium.

Class 7—Vegetables.

Daniel Marston, West Falmouth, Allen sweet tomatoes, 2d premium; Patrick Duffee, Portland, one parsnip, 1st premium; same, two stalks celery, 2d do; same, four specimens tomatoes, 3d do; specimen mountain pepper, 1st do; G W Allen, Cape Elizabeth, three drum head cabbages, 2d premium; same, one peck Danvers onions, 1st do; same, varieties of onions, 3d do; same, three squashes, 2d do; same, twelve beets, 2d do; Alvin Googins, Saco, two pumpkins, 1st premium; S D Jordan, Cape Elizabeth, one bushel beets, 1st premium; Charles Hannaford, Cape Elizabeth, one dozen squashes, 1st premium; S Dill of Phillips, two boxes cranberries, 1st premium; Charles G Allen, Cape Elizabeth, four drum head cabbages, 1st premium; one peck onions, 2d do; J W Merrill, City Farm, Portland, four Hubbard squashes, 1st premium; greatest variety do, 2d do; four marrow fat do, 2d do; four French do, 1st do; six cauliflowers, 1st do; four cabbages, 3d do; four bundles carrots, 2d do; Isaac Hawes, Falmouth, six pumpkins, 2d do; T C Hersey, Portland, celery, 1st premium; A E Rockwood, Holliston, Mass, twelve turnip beets, 1st premium; greatest variety, 1st do; one peck seedling potatoes, 3d do; one bushel cranberries, 2d do; Moses Hussey, North Berwick, one peck and one bushel potatoes, 1s premium; one peck Breese seedlings do, 2d do; J S Monroe, Lexington, Mass, twelve sugar beets, 1st premium; twelve mangel do, 1st do; twelve carrots, 1st do; F E Goodwin, Portsmouth, N H, one bush potatoes, 3d premium; S R Sweetser, Cumberland, one bush potatoes, 2d premium; basket tomatoes, 1st do; five squashes, 1st do.

The Society's silver medal was awarded to Henry S. Goodale of East Egremont, Mass., for the largest collection and greatest variety of potatoes; that gentleman having exhibited 140 varieties grown by himself the present season.

Class 8.—Fruits and Flowers.

Fruits. Apples—A E Rockwood, Holliston, Mass, best collection apples, 1st $10; H M Chase, North Yarmouth, 2d best collection do., $8; Patrick Duffee, Portland, 3d best do do, $6; L M Berry, Winthrop, 8 varieties do, $5; W S Place, Charleston, 8 varieties do, $4; Milton Dyer, Cape Elizabeth, best dish do $3; Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft, dish do, $2; A E Rockwood, dish do, $1; H M Chase, North Yarmouth, ornamental dish assorted varieties, $3.

Pears—Albert Burns, Portland, 12 pears, $2; Edward Gould, Portland, 12 do, $1.

Foreign Grapes—Patrick Duffee, Portland, 16 varieties, $10; E Payson, Westbrook, 6 varieties, $5; Jno Burr, Freeport, 4 bunches 2 varieties, $4; E Payson, black Hamburg, $3; Jno Burr, 1 dish varieties, $3; Patrick Duffy, white grapes, 1st, $3; Jno Burr, do do, 2d $2.

Native Grapes—G W Gage, Waltham, Mass, best collection, 1st premium $5; bunches Concord, $2; 2 do, Hartford, $2; 2 do, Isabella, $2; Calvin Chamberlain, Foxcroft, Early Hudson, $2.

Figs—J W Page, Bath, best specimen, $2.

Flowers. Mrs Charles Stanley, Winthrop, best table design, $10; Joseph A Dirwanger, Portland, 2d best do do, $6; Albert Dirwanger, Portland, best wreath, $4; best basket cut flowers, $5.

Plants in pots—Joseph A. Dirwanger, different varieties, $10; Albert Dirwanger for same, $6; T C Hersey, Portland, for same, $5; Miss Mary Jones, Portland, for same, $3.

Specimen Plants—Patrick Duffy, Portland, 1st premium, $5; A Dirwanger, 2d do, $3.

Variegated Leaf Plants—J A Dirwanger, 6 varieties, $5; T C Hersey, 6 do, $4; J A Dirwanger, specimen, $3; J A Dirwanger, do $2.

Ferns—J A Dirwanger, 6 pots, $5; A Dirwanger, 6 do, $4; A Dirwanger, plants in bloom, $5; Patrick Duffy, do do, $3; J A Dirwanger, caladurins, $5; A Dirwanger, parlor bouquet, $5; Patrick Duffy, do do, $4; J A Dirwanger, do do, $3; Miss Mary Jones, do do, $3; Miss Mary Jones, hand boquet, $4; A Dirwanger, do do, $2; do do, cut flowers, $6; Patrick Duffy, do do, $5; Miss Mary Jones, do do, $4; Patrick Duffy, collection Annuals, $3; T C Hersey, do do, $2.

Asters—A Dirwanger, 20 flowers, ten varieties, $4; J A Dirwanger, same, $3; D F Hayes, Exeter, N H, 12 flowers, 6 varieties, $2.

Dahlias—Patrick Duffy, 20 varieties, $5; J A Dirwanger, same, $4; A F Fuller, Winthrop, 12 varieties, $3; Mrs. Charles Stanley, Winthrop, 12 do, $2; A F Fuller, 12 do, $1.

Gladiolas—George Craft, Brookline, Mass, 12 varieties, $5; J A Dirwanger, same, $4; George Craft, 6 do, $3; A Dirwanger, same, $2; George Craft, single spike, $2; A Dirwanger, same, $1; George Craft, best seedling, $2.

Stocks—Miss Mary Jones, best display, $3.

Verbenas—D F Hayes, collection 20 varieties, $5; J A Dirwanger, do 12 do, $3.

Class 9.—Dairy.

Butter. Wm Eames, Worcester, Mass, 25 pounds June butter, 1st premium; Samuel C Loring, Yarmouth, lot of butter, 2d do; L G Moore, Worcester, Mass, 20 lbs butter, 3d do; Samuel Libby, Gorham, jar butter, do; Wm Eames, Worcester, Mass, August butter, 3d do; June do, diploma.

Cheese. Wm H Putman, Brooklyne, Ct, 1st premium for old cheese; Barre Central Cheese Co, Barre, Mass, 2d do do; Aaron R Aldrich, Portland, 3d do do; Wm H Putman, 1st do for new cheese; Barre Cheese Co, 2d do do; Lucy A Coleman, Gorham 3d do do.

Sugar and Honey. Aug Mosher, Gorham, best honey, 1st premium, $5; S L Smith, Dayton, second best, 2d do, $3; J L Hubbard, Walpole, Mass, best beeswax, 1st premium, $3; Z H Greenwood, Farmington, best maple syrup, do, $5; Portland Sugar Co samples of sugar from molasses—committee recommend silver medal; Forest City Sugar Refining Co, samples of sugar and syrup—committee recommend silver medal.

Class 10.—Agricultural Implements, &c.

Agricultural Implements. Hiram Holt & Co, East Wilton, lot of scythes, silver medal; N L Hatch, Cape Elizabeth, meat cutter, diploma; C H Smith, Boston, cheese and butter worker, do; D J True, Portland, wringing machine, do; John M Todd, do, mackerel bait cutter, premium $5; Kendall & Whitney, Portland, washing machine, 1st premium; 1 dozen apple pearers, gratuity $3; ½ doz hay rakes, 1st premium $5; ½ doz do, diploma; ½ doz hoes, 1st premium, $5; 1 do scythes, do; 1 do snaths, do; 1 grain cradle, do; 1 post auger, diploma; J Copeland, Agt, Bridgton, 1 hoe and weeder, do; S P Holden, Woburn, Mass, churn, silver medal; Batchelder & Jones, Vt, hay and manure forks, 1st premium; W E Barrett & Co, Providence, R I, 2 horse hoes, diploma; Parker & Gannet, Boston, horse pitch fork, do; 12 axes, 1st premium; clothes wringer, do; 10 forks, different patterns, diploma; 14 do, do; 3 lightning apple parers, do; D M Dunham, Bangor, 1 hand loom and 1 spinner, committee recommend silver medal; Parker & Gannet, 12 Partridge's forks, diploma; 3 shovels, do; Whitman, Belcher & Co, Boston, 1 sample fertilizer, do; do scythe snaths, do; Mills' double action force pump, silver medal recommended; Holmes & Blanchard, Boston, stump and rock puller; Palmer & Nickels, Kenduskeag, horse hoe, diploma; J P Wesman, Brunswick, improved pump, do; Dennison, Pierce & Co, Portland, potato digger, do; Lane, Pitkin & Brock, Montpelier, Vt, double board machine, 1st premium, silver medal; water wheel, do $10; Isaiah Frye & Son, Portland, horse hoe, diploma; H J Green, Leominster, Mass, hand wheel rake, do; Kendall & Whitney, 2 horse thresher and reaper, 1st premium; Burt's horse rake, diploma; horse pitch fork, do; H U Briggs, West Auburn, hoeing machine, do; Kendall & Whitney potato digger, do; garden harrow, do; hydraulic ram, do; wheel jacks, do; lawn mowing machine, do; G W Packer, Mystic River, Ct, wall builder and stump extractor, do; W E Barrett, Providence, R I, Shore's horse hoe, do; do harrow, silver medal; seeding harrow, diploma; double harrow, do; Geddes' harrow, do; M E Rice, Stetson, pulverising harrow, do; Parker & Gannet, rotating harrow, do; horse hoe and cultivator, do; lawn mower, do; W Thompson, Gardiner, chain pump, do; J S Grant, Vassalboro', combined corn and bean dropper, do; E W Griffin, East Pepperell, Mass, Griffin's hand thresher, do; D M Dunham, Bangor, Chandler's horse hoe, diploma; B Totman, Greenfield, Mass, horse power and wood mill, do; F S Whitman, Willimantic, Ct, hand threshing machine, do; L L Safford, North Appleton, horse rake, do; N Hawkes, do; Whitman, Belcher & Co, wheel hoe, do; horse, do; T T Holbrook, seed drill, do; A Crawford, Warren, stump elevator, do; D A Fisk, Shelburne, Mass, Raymond elevator, do; A B Barnard, Fitchburg, Bay State horse rake, do; J C Stoddard, Worcester, Mass, Peerless horse rake, do; Parker & Gannet, best collection horticultural implements, 1st premium; Kendall & Whitney, same, 2d do; W E Bassett, Providence, same, 3d do; Holbrook, best seed sower, 1st do; Daniel Dennett, Buxton, inter-axle dump wagon, 1st do.

Household Manufactures. A McPhail & Co, Boston, eight pianos, silver medal; Small & Knight, Portland, one cabinet organ and two melodeons, diploma; Evans & Josselyn, do, parlor set furniture, chamber set and sideboard, 1st premium, $5; Wm P Hastings, do, one melodeon and two organs, do; Tebbetts & Mitchell, do, black walnut chamber set and sideboard, diploma; Mrs E R Towle, case millinery, gratuity, $1; Small & Shackford, case specimen of book binding, diploma; Mrs C B Abbott, North Vassalboro', afghan, 2d premium, $1; S J Burgess, Livermore Falls, home-made carpet, do; S F Cobb, Portland, one case musical instruments, diploma; Leon M Bowdin, do show case, do; Edw S Lewis, shell work, 2d premium; F Goth, Portland, case of rifles and guns, diploma; Chas Curtis & Co, do, case gent's furnishing goods, do; A J Pettingill, do, case fine shirts, do, and shell work, 1st premium, $1; Mrs D W Sawyer, Boothbay, rug, do $3; Miss G Clifford, fancy bead work, gratuity, 50c; Mrs Sarah C Soule, South Freeport, wax flower wreath, do; Mrs Wm Garland, Winslow, needle work, do recommended; Henry Blake, Portland, crayon drawing, 1st premium, $3; Mrs S U Seabury, Yarmouth, diploma; Jordan Bros, Portland, desk, do; Ossipee Manufacturing Co, Saco, blankets, do; Bellows Falls Chair Co, Bellows Falls, Vt, samples of chairs, do; Mayo & Morse, Bath, counter show case, do; E E Austin, Portland, worsted work, 1st premium, $1; Miss D L Hudson, Westbrook, worsted work picture, diploma; Grace Perley, Portland, pencil drawing, 1st premium, $2; Orin Hawkes & Co, do, case boys' clothing, diploma; Mrs G D Miller, do, worsted picture, do; Mrs Levi Lyford, East Livermore, home made carpet, 1st premium, $2; Mrs M G Mussey, Portland, pair slippers, 2d do, 50c; chair seat, do; Miss Abby Purrington, child's sack, 1st premium, $1; Miss Hattie Purrington, do, night dress, 2d do, $1; Walter Corey & Co, lot furniture, 2d do, $2; Mrs R G Stuart, Hollis, rag rug, 2d do, $1; Miss Hannah Walsh, Portland, shell work, diploma; Mrs Mary Hall, do, fancy basket, do; Alfred E Buxton, do, pencil sketches, gratuity, $1; Mrs Mary Collins, do, chair cover, 1st premium, $2; Helen S Sellen, Saco, tidy, gratuity, 50c; Mrs Clara French, Portland, sofa pillow, diploma; Mrs Chas Moulton, Gorham, home made shirting, 1st premium, $3; suit gents' clothing, diploma; Mrs Eliza J Baker, Portland, quilt, 2d premium, $1; M E Stevens, worsted flowers, diploma; Miss E A Fisher, Portland, embroidery work, do; Mrs Sally Harris, do, embroidered slippers, gratuity 50c; W T Brown, crayon head, 2d premium, $2; Mrs E B Lord, Portland, bead wreath and wax crosses, diploma; Mrs Alvin Googins, 1st premium, $2; Mrs W T Perkins, Portsmouth, N H, six water color pictures, gratuity recommended, $3; Mrs. M S Thaxter, Yarmouth, wax work, 1st premium, $1; Mrs J N Stimson, Alfred, two pillow shams, diploma; Mary E Frye, Portland, wax cross, do; Mrs Eliza J Baker, embroidered shirt, 1st premium, $2; Mrs John Johnson, Westbrook, hair wreath, do $1; Mrs J B Jordan, Cape Elizabeth, wax cross and two rugs, gratuity $1 recommended; Jennie Irving, Oldtown, two rugs, diploma; A Ordway, Cape Elizabeth, two family picture frames, do; Mrs O F Mixer, Portland, child's apron and shirt, do; Mrs Helen Foster, do, tidy, do; Mrs A H French, do, crochet shawl, gratuity 50c; Mrs A M Nelson, Dedham, Mass, wax casket, do, 50c; C S Pierce, Westbrook, three water color pictures, do $2; Alice A Stillings, Portland, sofa pillow, diploma; Lewiston Mills, two pieces ticking, do; John P Shaw, Portland, case hats and caps, case furs, do; Chas B Look, do, shell work, do; Lizzie T Nichols, writing desk, gratuity 50c; Locke, Meserve & Co, specimen woolen manufacture, 1st premium, $5; Mrs John Hall, Portland, foot stool, do $2; Mrs J H Wade, do, worsted wreath, diploma; H W Simonton & Co, do, case ladies' furnishing goods, do; Hattie Stevens, do, pencil drawing, 2d premium, $1; Mrs W Huston, Augusta, counterpane, 1st do, $2; J Fiske, do, spring bed, diploma; Mrs Martha D Woodbury, Portland, flower stand, gratuity; D I Deland, do, one dozen bottles preserves, 2d premium, 50c; Mrs Helen Curtis, Bucksport, thirteen pairs woolen socks, 1st do, $1; one do flannel, 1st do, $3; Geo W Rich & Co, Portland, case gents' clothing, diploma; Mrs G W Rich, do, sofa pillow, do; W Toupaint & Co, Boston, side board and cabinet, do; Wm Paine, Portland, Bracket grand piano, 2d premium; Mrs H M Forsyth, pin cushion, 2d do 50c; J A Merrill, Portland, case military and masonic goods, diploma; Mrs Mary Blake, do, pin cushion, 1st premium, $1; Mrs H Greenwood, Farmington, three pairs woolen mittens, 1st do, $1; Mrs M J Robbins, Portland, globe wax work, 2d do, 50c; Phebe M Kelsey, N Y, fancy wooden ware, diploma; R M Mansur, Augusta, show case, gratuity $1; Mrs J Adams, Portland, box shell work, 2d premium; F C Buck, South Paris afghan, 1st do, $2; Jennie A Warren, Windham, carriage robe, gratuity 50c; Hall L Davis, Portland, specimen book binding, diploma.

Articles manufactured from Leather J A & N Harwood, Boston, for one bundle of leather band, silver medal; M G Palmer, Portland, lot of boots and shoes, diploma; H & C H Fling, Portland, 2 dozen dressed sheep skins, diploma; H M Brewer, Portland, leather belting, do; Page Bros, Franklin, N H, single and double belting, silver medal; to same for belt lacing, diploma; Chas J Walker, 4 cases boots and shoes, do; C Hanson & Co, 1st ladies' boots, do; H B & H M Hart, Portland, 1 doz Russett lining, do; J Bailey & Co, Portland, 1 case boots and shoes, 1st premium, $15; Duran & Johnson, Portland, trunks, valises, &c, silver medal; M T Dunn, Portland, 1 case harnesses, 1st premium, diploma; Edwin Branch, Manchester, N H, 1 harness, 2d do, $5; Maryland Horse Collar Co, entered by H Dunn & Son, 3 dozen rubber lined horse collars, saddle, pads, &c, diploma; Edwin Branch, 9 wood collars, silver medal.

Furnaces, Stoves, &c. Norcross & Woodbury, Augusta, portable coal burning furnace, 1st premium; wood burning do, 1st do; J C Leighton, Portland, portable cooking range, 1st premium; C C Tolman, Portland best exhibition cooking and parlor stoves, gratuity recommended.

Collection Birds and Insects. J J Bailey, Saco, best collection insects, 1st premium, $5; A Dickenson, Worcester, Mass, 2d best do, copy of "Harrison Insects."

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.*

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. V. DARLING is now canvassing and collecting in Cumberland County.

Our Agent Mr. S. I. SMALL will call upon Subscribers in Piscataquis County, during September and October.

Mr. JOHN F. NUTT, recently appointed travelling agent for the FARMER will visit our subscribers in New Brunswick during the months of August and September.

The Chinese Embassy.

A little more than a year ago, the city of Boston gave a magnificent banquet, in honor of his Excellency Anson Burlingame and his associates of the Chinese Embassy, and for the purpose of celebrating the conclusion of a treaty between the oldest Empire and the youngest Republic in the world. It was claimed that the great Chinese gates, which had remained bolted and barred for centuries, were about to be unlocked and thrown open to the world through the good offices of the honored plenipotentiary from Massachusetts. It was the purpose of this treaty to give China a more full recognition among the nations of the earth, instead of excluding her from the roll, on the ground that she was not a christian nation. It denounced all dictation on the part of foreign powers with regard to the internal affairs of China, such as the building of railroads and telegraphs, and expressly stated that it was for the Chinese themselves to initiate their own reforms, to say when they should build and when they should not—in short, to be masters of their own affairs. It was said that the treaty had its origin in a desire to counteract that aggressive spirit which would take from China the control of her own affairs and give it into the hands of the selfish interests and rude force of foreign powers. It was based upon the idea that institutions which had withstood all the changes of time, and been cherished so long by nearly one-third of the human race, might after all have something in them worthy of consideration, and possibly be the best institutions for the people of China. But while maintaining the right of China to build roads and telegraphs whenever she saw fit, and not before, it assumed that she was to make such improvements and rapidly progress, freely availing herself of all the resources of western science. The appearance of the embassy too, was declared to be of more importance than the treaty itself, because it prepared the way for further intercourse, which would enable the two countries to become acquainted with each other. Thus the Burlingame Mission was hailed with delight, not only by the distinguished statesmen of Massachusetts who were present at this banquet, but by the press of the whole country. The representatives of the ancient Empire were greeted as teachers of a greater lesson even than the liberties of all men, for they were proclaiming a still higher result of civilization, the fraternity of nations.

Latterly however, grave apprehensions have been entertained that Mr. Burlingame was grossly deceived with regard to the national policy of the Chinese, and that the treaty and embassy really had no signification at all. When Mr. Ross Brown was sent U. S. Minister to China, he had substantially the same idea that the statesmen of the Boston banquet had; he believed that the Burlingame policy meant progress. Mr. Brown is undoubtedly a man of ability and culture, and one who thoroughly believes in the American way of doing things, and is anxious to see our spirit of enterprise and progress manifested in other countries. Mr. Brown hoped and almost expected to see evidences of a great and progressive country, under the guidance of great principles and a generous policy, eager to commence the race for improvement with the youthful Republic "foremost in the files of time." Now it seems that Mr. Brown was terribly disappointed in all this. All that he saw convinced him that the Chinese government were taking advantage of our kindly intentions to "let them alone," to shut their gates closer than ever, and to resist all progress. But he thought it proper to "feel" of the authorities a little, and find out what they did mean to do. He accordingly addressed an elaborate communication to Prince Kung, asking for light upon their internal policy. Prince Kung was pleased to consider this highly impertinent, and told Mr. Brown in substance, that he needn't trouble himself about their affairs. Thereupon Mr. Burlingame flew to the rescue of his "policy," and suggested to the government that Mr. Brown was interfering with the affairs of China, and would necessarily get into trouble. Mr. Brown was soon after recalled.

All the American merchants resident in China, however, unite in pronouncing Mr. Brown's policy the true one, and Mr. Burlingame's the mistaken one. They are highly amused at the credulity of Mr. Burlingame and his followers, who profess to believe that China is a prosperous and progressive country. They say it is great in nothing except numbers, and that its government is guided by purely selfish instincts, that are opposed to the advent of all vigorous ideas.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Brown's successor will be a thorough American, who believes in American institutions and American energy, and who does not think it unjustifiable and improper to interfere adversely with the affairs of a "sleepy land," and make suggestions with regard to internal improvements and the development of their resources.

☞ Among the articles and animals at the New England Fair, entered by citizens of Augusta, to which were awarded premiums and honorable mention, were a portable coal burning furnace, invented by Norcross & Woodbury; musical instruments by R. M. Mansur; a spring bed, invented by Jeremiah Fisk; the handsome four years old gelding "Monte," by Dr. H. M. Harlow; the three years old filly "Delhi," by J. D'Arthenay.

Proceedings of Kennebec County Convention of School Committees.

WATERVILLE Sept. 3, 1869

Agreeably to the invitation of Supervisor Bigelow, the following school officials of Kennebec county met in convention at 10 A. M. J. H. Estes and C. Jones of China; Stephen Cobb and L. W. Barker of Chelsea; J. F. Chaney and N. W. Randall of Clinton; D. L. Smith and A. C. True of Litchfield; C. S. Pope of Manchester; O. W. Andrews and H. O. Pierce of Monmouth; N. W. Tyler of Sydney; Greenleaf Low, C. B. Cates and T. B. Nichols of Vassalboro'; D. N. Sheldon and M. Lyford of Waterville; C. F. Folger and G. T. Stevens of West Waterville; B. Sylvester and S. Pettingill of Wayne; C. H. Keith and G. F. Files of Winslow; and A. P. Snow of Winthrop.

After a fitting speech from Supervisor Bigelow setting forth his reasons for calling such a meeting, and giving his experience in visiting the schools of the county, the convention was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. D. N. Sheldon of Waterville as President, and D. L. Smith of Litchfield as Secretary.

Mr. Bigelow finds in the schools he has visited, two good teachers, ten fair ones and eighty-one unfit for the business.

A list of topics, presented by Mr. Keith of Winslow, was adopted by the convention for discussion.

First—Duty of Superintending school committees, examination of teachers, visiting and examining schools.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Low, followed by Mr. Nichols and others. Mr. Cobb thinks it the duty of school committees to give those teachers who attend Normal Schools and Teachers Institutes the preference; that those who take pains to fit themselves for their duty should be engaged.

Prof. Lyford asked, "should a certificate be given to a teacher who does not understand the principles of English Grammar?" which called out quite a spirited discussion from the State Superintendent, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Snow and others.

Superintendent Johnson presented and explained a form of teachers' certificates used in the State of Pennsylvania.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After some discussion on the form of certificate presented, the convention voted to adopt it for the towns of Kennebec county, and Supervisor Bigelow in concurrence with the State Superintendent was instructed to prepare and have printed the form as recommended by Mr. Johnson.

The convention expressed itself, by vote, in favor of an oral and written method combined, for the examination of teachers. On motion of Dr. Snow, voted that school committees should examine teachers only at stated times and before the whole board.

Dr. Snow suggested that school committees should classify the scholars of the town and keep a record of classification, so that a pupil may be promoted only when he is up in all of his studies; that the committee furnish the scholars with cards of attendance, scholarship &c., to be signed by the teacher and parents.

Prof. Lyford found some difficulty in carrying out this method, knew a case where the parent signed cards some weeks ahead, to save time. Mr. Stetson, Supervisor of Androscoggin county, believed in a natural classification, in promoting a pupil in any one study whenever he is qualified to be promoted, regardless of his other studies. Mr S. gave some good hints on classification. Mr. Pierce of Monmouth thought it hard to carry out a definite plan in some of the small country schools.

Dr. Cates of Vassalboro' thought the inspection of schools not so important as some would have it; that the teacher should not be too closely criticised. Mr. Cobb thought the standard of school committees should be raised as well as that of teachers. Mr. Keith gave good examples of school examinations. The convention voted that an examination of the school should be had at the close of each term.

Voted to pass over the second topic; Duty of teachers.

Third, Truancy. Discussed by Dr. Snow and others.

Fourth, Whispering. Discussed at some length by Messrs. Sylvester and Nichols, Prof Lyford, Dr. Sheldon and others, after which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That as the sentiment of this convention, the practice of calling upon the pupils in our schools to state whether they have whispered or not is in general not to be encouraged.

A resolution approving County Supervisorship was adopted. Voted to pass over the Fifth and Sixth topics, Object lessons and Text books.

The State Superintendent and the following county supervisors were present. W. H. Bigelow of Kennebec, C. B. Stetson of Androscoggin, True of Oxford, Plummer of Penobscot, Glidden of Lincoln, Knowlton of Piscataquis, and Hathaway of Somerset.

Adjourned.

THE STATE ELECTION. The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature and County officers, took place on Monday last. There was very little interest manifested in the election, the vote thrown being at least one-third less than that of last year. The result may be briefly stated as follows: Gov. Chamberlain is re-elected by a majority of from five to seven thousand. The vote for Mr. Hichborn, the temperance candidate, will be about 5000. The republicans have elected their Senators and county officers, in all the counties but Lincoln and Knox, and possibly Aroostook, where the democrats have elected their candidates.

Returns have been received from 154 towns, the vote in which is divided as follows: For Chamberlain, 30,788; Smith, 20,865; Hichborn, 3,192. Chamberlain's majority thus far, 6,731. This comprises nearly two-thirds of the vote of the State. In the same towns last year the vote stood, for Chamberlain, 46,947, Pillsbury, 31,937; Chamberlain's majority, 15,010.

The following is the vote in this city for Governor:

	1868. Chamberlain.	1868. Pillsbury.	1869. Chamberlain.	1869. Smith.	1869. Hichborn.
Ward 1,	230	195	192	120	18
" 2,	162	135	151	67	5
" 3,	196	200	173	88	11
" 4,	83	76	73	52	2
" 5,	134	121	82	66	9
" 6,	124	166	103	47	6
" 7,	85	89	68	59	3
	1014	922	842	499	54

The republican candidates for Representatives were elected. The vote for A. B. Farwell, was 799; for Joseph Baker, 859; for E. F. Pillsbury, 575; for Robert A. Cony, 468; W. R. Smith, and scattering, 38.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. FESSENDEN. The funeral obsequies of the late Senator Fessenden took place on Saturday, at the First Parish Church in Portland. The Cumberland Bar, the Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the members of the Parish attended in full numbers. His associate, Senator Hamlin, Judge Kent and other distinguished citizens, also representatives from the trustees and faculty of Bowdoin College, and of other organizations were present. Rev. Mr. Bailey, the pastor, and Dr. Carruthers officiated. The exercises were unusually solemn and impressive. A large concourse of people were present.

The *Press* states that a post mortem examination had been made, from which it was found that just above where the smaller bowels enter into the larger, the canal had contracted so as to be entirely closed, and the bowels for a foot or more above the obstruction were in a high state of inflammation. A perforation was also found above the obstruction, and it was the opinion of the physicians that at the time he first called the doctor, on Tuesday, the 31st of August, he made this rupture, and that human skill could avail nothing towards saving his life. He had been afflicted with a chronic diarrhœa for a year past, which abated a few days before constipation began.

☞ The Dirigo Base Ball Club of this city, left in the steamer on Monday for Boston. Having vanquished during the past season every other club in the State in the contest for the junior championship, they are desirous of trying titles with some of the crack clubs of Massachusetts. On Tuesday they played a match game with the Excelsior club of Boston, and beating them handsomely—the score standing at the close 29 to 26. On Wednesday they played with the Star club—scoring 20, Stars 10. During the week they will also engage the Pastimes club of Brookline and the Bay State and Sheridan clubs of Boston.

☞ Edwin Maguire, one of the three Bowdoinham Bank robbers, made an unsuccessful attempt, recently, to escape from the Maine State Prison by digging out. He had feigned sickness for a day or two, and in this way got permission from the Warden to remain in his cell, and made diligent use of the time in attempting to prepare for an escape. He had made quite an excavation when his plans were discovered, but he would not have gotten out if he had not been discovered. He is now in solitary confinement.

☞ Maj. Harrison Baker for many years landlord of the Augusta House in this city, and more recently of the Waverley House, Charlestown Mass., has leased the former hotel of the proprietors for a period of five years, and will take possession on the 1st of Oct. next.

☞ The seventh annual Show and Fair of the Kennebec Un. Ag. Hort. Society will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 5th and 6th, at Merrill's Park in Gardiner.

☞ A dwelling-house owned by Mr. John M. Pond of this city, situated on the Thomaston road, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Insured for a small amount.

THE GREAT STORM.—The south-east storm of Wednesday night last was one of the most violent and destructive on record. Its greatest fury was felt upon the Atlantic seaboard, commencing on Long Island Sound near New London, and extending to Eastport, travelling northward and eastward at the rate of forty miles an hour, but not reaching far into the interior. In the latitude of Boston it hardly reached westward to Worcester, while Concord in New Hampshire, and in Maine the city of Bangor, seemed to mark the interior limit of its progress. Thence eastward it was almost entirely confined to the coast.

In this city and vicinity although the force of the storm seemed almost irresistible, but little serious damage was done. Many ornamental and fruit trees were broken off and uprooted, and the cornfields looked as if they had been stampeded by a herd of buffaloes. Several buildings were partially unroofed and the bricks from chimneys, sign boards, awnings, limbs of trees and other debris mingled together were blown about in a very disorderly and dangerous manner. The balustrade of the Mansion House piazza was blown off and carried some distance up State Street, and the sheet iron sheathing upon the Railroad bridge was rolled together as a scroll and cast into the river. We are glad to hear of no injury to life or limb in this city. Elsewhere and especially along the seaboard the devastation was terrible. The papers come filled with a formidable catalogue of disasters, which we can only briefly and partially enumerate as follows:

In Boston the Coliseum, in which the Peace Jubilee was held, was completely wrecked, and near by a man was struck by the flying timbers and killed. Roofs of houses were blown off, steeples demolished, and chimneys, awnings and signs were flying about promiscuously. In the harbor and bay a great deal of damage was done not unaccompanied by the loss of lives. The steamer Cambridge, of the Boston and Bangor line, started out on her usual trip on Wednesday night, but her rudder braces giving way and a break occurring in the connection between the steam pipe and steam chest, she drifted at the mercy of the waves all night, her passengers and crew expecting to go to destruction. Fortunately she made soundings when within half a mile of the breakers, near Little Egg Rock, and her anchors held her till relief came in the shape of the steamer New England, which towed her into Rockland harbor. In Rhode Island the gale was equally destructive. At Providence six or eight lives are reported lost, while many other persons were injured. Some of the streets were flooded and the occupants had to be removed in boats. Odd Fellows' Hall was much injured and the steeple of the Chestnut street Church and the roof of the Central Church were blown off. The loss of property is estimated at $2,000,000.

In Portland the gale was felt severely. The steeple of the new Catholic Cathedral, which had been dedicated in the early part of the day, was blown off and went crushing down through the roof of a private residence owned by Capt. Eben D. Choate. The sheds and tents on the New England Fair grounds went "kiting," and it was as much as the owners could do to keep cattle, horses, pigs and sheep from going in the same way. In the harbor there was considerable destruction. The schooner Helen Eliza of Gloucester, Mass., came ashore on Peak's Island, and eleven persons on board of her found a watery grave, only one of the crew escaping. The vessel was crushed to atoms on the rocks. Other vessels went ashore, and still others were damaged at their moorings. Minor disasters, such as the carrying away of roofs, signs, steeples and chimneys were so numerous as to be not worth mentioning.

In Bath the havoc was large. The Free Will Baptist church at the corner of North and Willow streets was demolished. Several houses were blown down, also sheds and workshops, and quite a number of trees were torn up by the roots, while more were shattered in their limbs. The new ship General Chamberlain, with three or four other vessels, got loose and had a frolic around the harbor, smashing things generally which came in their way. Alvin Oliver of Arrowsic, captain of the schooner Comet, was drowned in attempting to board the Governor Chamberlain. One other person was also drowned. The Steamer Eastern City was driven across the river and considerably damaged and doing much injury to other shipping. The damage in Bath alone is estimated at $50,000.

In Bowdoinham, a large two story store standing near the railroad was blown bodily upon the track, delaying the Thursday morning train, about an hour. A school house was unroofed and several other buildings demolished. The long Wood Sheds of the P. & K. R. R., at Bowdoinham and Brunswick were entirely demolished—the wreck of the former being thrown across the track.

At Rockland two packet schooners lying at Atlantic wharf were stove and sunk and several other vessels went ashore at other points. At Owls Head seven schooners loaded with lime went ashore.

In Gardiner a house on Liberty street in process of building, owned by Mr. Phillips was blown down, and a new house owned and occupied by Mr. Mansir, on the Pittston side was moved several feet and badly damaged. One of the inmates who was in the ell at the time was precipitated into a place beneath which had been dug out for a cistern.

At Boothbay twelve vessels went ashore and one was wrecked. A two story house was blown down at Hodgdon's Mills. Two schooners belonging to Phipsburg went ashore at Small Point harbor and were a total loss. At Parker's Head a barn belonging to Capt. Alexander Percy was blown down and a yoke of oxen and two cows killed. A Mr. Rollins had a barn blown down and a cow killed.

The schooner Monitor of Cohasset was wrecked on the point and the captain drowned. A house at Woolwich belonging to Z. Covell was destroyed, also a blacksmith shop near the ferry. The roof was blown from the residence of Capt. Richard H. Tucker of Wiscasset.

In Bangor the work of tearing up trees and stripping them of limbs, blowing away awnings, chimneys, and smashing glass, went on gayly. The houses of Judge Appleton and Wm. H. Mills Esq., had their chimneys blown over. The slate was blown from the new Masonic Hall and Universalist Church. A new house, belonging to Mr. J. T. Hinkley, just ready to be clapboarded, was blown down. Outside of the city it was the same. About twenty feet of the roof of the Stillwater bridge on the B. O & M. Railroad was blown off. The engine house at Lincoln, on the E. & N. A. Railroad, went down a few minutes after the engine had been taken out of it. At Pittsfield a new house belonging to Mr. Rowe, a storehouse belonging to J. Simmons, and a shop belonging to A. Brackett were blown down, and the railroad bridge got a twist. In Winterport storehouses were destroyed and vessels sunk. The steamer Katahdin reported that she saw on her passage many vessels with loss of sails. At Belfast nine vessels went ashore. At Searsport the wharf of the Sanfords was damaged. In Penobscot Bay and river, eleven vessels were driven ashore. One was totally wrecked and another seriously damaged.

At Biddeford the steeple of the Second Parish church was blown over. At the Pool Mr. Verrill's barn was unroofed and one side blown out, and the chimney went over. A barn belonging to Mr. Hussey was moved two feet. And a building being erected by Christopher Goldthwait was moved six feet. At Falmouth a two story brick house belonging to Glendy Moody was unroofed and two chimneys blown over. The schooner Albion, of Rockland, Capt. Zenas Shaw, of 69 9-100 tons burthen, was driven ashore on Old Orchard Beach and will be a total loss. Another schooner, name unknown, went ashore on Stratton Island. In York the gale was equally violent. The roads in every direction are blocked by trees being blown across them. A new unfinished house was blown over and demolished. At Kittery Point, four schooners went ashore; one lost her whole stern, and others were much damaged. Two vessels total wreck on Cape Small Point. It is said that only one was saved of the crew of eighteen belonging to one of them.

Probably not a hundredth part of the damage by the gale has been reported, and we may yet hear of still more terrible disasters to shipping and loss of life on the coast.

MATTERS IN PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.—Our Agent Mr. S. I. Small, writing us from Dover, Piscataquis county, says:

"Business on the Piscataquis seems to be good. The factories are in full operation, and the railroad seems to have given a new impetus to all branches of industry, I am informed by a gentleman of this place that there has been more building in Dover and Foxcroft during the last year than at any time within the last quarter of a century. Two new hotels are nearly completed, which, with the Blethen House, so long and favorably known, must afford ample accommodations for the travelling public. The foundation is laid for a large store and Masonic Hall, on the Dover side, and quite a number of private residences are in process of construction, among the finest of which is that of Maj. C. H. B. Woodbury, near the lower bridge.

The accounts of the crops in this section will not be much different from that of other parts of the State. Corn, scarce, potatoes fair, grain first rate. The apple crop, though not up to the average, is better than in any other county I have visited this summer. Now and then I pass an orchard that gives evidence of particular care in pruning and mulching, and I wonder why other farmers do not profit by the example. Mulching is no longer an experiment, but a settled paying institution, without which no man should expect to reap the full benefit of his trees.

Work at the Guilford mine is again suspended, owing probably to lack of encouragement from the quality and quantity of the ore taken out.

I was presented the other day with a specimen of paint found in considerable quantity on the farm of Capt. Daniel Spooner in Sangerville. The ore is of divers shades from a bright yellow to dark brown. Some of it has been ground and used to some extent in the neighborhood. One building painted last year gives a good account of it. During the week I intend to visit Brownville whose "mines" are worked to some purpose, though called by the rougher name of *quarries*."

☞ The annual Fair of the West Piscataquis Agricultural Society will be held at Monson, Sept. 29th and 30th.

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer via International Telegraph Company.

Cattle Markets.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

At market this week, 3222 cattle, 11141 sheep and lambs, 300 swine, 4400 fat hogs, 30 veals. Last week 3827 cattle, 12265 sheep and lambs, 300 swine 4900 fat hogs, 85 veals.

PRICES—Beeves per hundred pounds, the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef. Extra quality, $13 00@13 50; First quality, $12 25@12 75; Second quality, $11 75@12 00; Third quality, $10 50@11 50. Poorest grades cows, bulls, &c., $8 00@10 00.

WORKING OXEN—There has been a good supply of Working Oxen in market for several weeks past. We quote Extra, $275 @350; Ordinary 150@200; handy steers, $90a140 per pair.

MILCH COWS—Extra, $80 to $110. Ordinary, $50 to $70.

STORES.—$8 to 55 ℔ head, yearlings $16 to $25; 2 year olds $30 to 44; 3 year olds $45 to $65, or much according to their value for beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—in lots, $2 00, 2 50, 3 00, 3 50 for common ones; extra and selected, $3 75a4 25 ℔ head; lambs, $3 00a4 50, or from 4 @ 7 cts ℔ lb.

SWINE—Spring pigs, wholesale, 12c; retail, 13@16 ℔ lb; Store pigs, wholesale 11@12 cents ℔ lb.; retail, 11@15 cents ℔ lb; fat hogs, 10½@11c ℔ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, 9½@10; Country, 9@9½ cts ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Brighton, 8@8½ cts; Country, 7a7½ cts ℔ lb.

SKINS—Sheep skins, 75 cents; lamb skins, 75 cents; calf skins, 20@23 cents per pound.

POULTRY—Extra, 17a18 cents ℔ lb.; medium, 16@17 cts; poor 13@17 cents ℔ lb.

CALF SKINS—20@23 cts., ℔ lb.

DROVES FROM MAINE.

Cattle—J. W. Withee, 16; D. Wells, 36; G. Wells, 8; J. L. Prescott & Holbrook, 18; J. W. Watson, 27; Foss & Pike, 18; L. B. Withly, 33; C. E. Hammond, 26; J. E. Savage, 18; S. Gerhard, 17; J. Conner, 14; Thompson & Libby, 10; W. P. Dyer, 52. Sheep—G. Wells, 175; L. G. Raymond, 104; I. S. Richardson, 33.

Remarks—There were not so many cattle in market this week as there were last. The quality was not much different, and prices remain unchanged. There was a good many Texas cattle among those from the West, for which the trade was not so active as drovers like to have it. The best beeves sold quick, and a large portion of them were taken at a commission. The trade for Working Oxen has improved somewhat—there was a good supply of them from Maine, and quite a number of beeves.

J. W. Watson sold ten two-year-olds, at 9 cents ℔ lb. Foss & Pike sold four oxen at 11 cts ℔ lb, 35 per cent. shrinkage, average weight 1309 pounds. J W Witham sold one heifer at $40, one cow at $50; one pair oxen, girth 6 ft 10 in, for $188; one pair dressed weight, at 12½ cts ℔ lb; one pair girth 7 ft for $185; one pair girth 6 ft 1 in, for $175. D Wells sold six at 11½ cts ℔ lb, 35 sk, av wt, 1381; one pair 7 feet for $220; one pair steers 6 ft 4 in, for $155. T J Savage sold one cow and calf for $52; one pair three-year olds, girth 6 ft 2 in, for $110; one fat cow for $52; two pairs girth 7 ft 8 in, for $325. J L Prescott sold one pair girth 7 ft 4 in, for $265; one pair girth 6 ft 9 in for $180; one pair 6 ft 8 in, for $170; two pairs 6 ft 6 in, for $150 per pair; one pair three-year-olds, 6 feet 2 inches, for $135; W. P. Dyer, sold one cow and one calf at $60; one steer $55; one cow, $35; six cattle, 12½ cents ℔ lb., dressed weight at 12 cents. G. Wells, sold one pair girth 7 ft., for $205; one pair at 11 cents ℔ lb, 38 per cent. sk.: one pair 3 year-olds, at $88; $195.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1869.

Ohio and Pennsylvania picklock, 58@60; choice and XX, 52@54; fine X, 48@50; medium, 48@50; coarse, 46@48; Michigan, New York & Vermont X and XX, 48@50; fine, 47a48; medium 48a49; common, 45a46; other Western fine and extra 46@49; medium, 46@48; common, 43@46; Pulled extra, 40a50; superfine, 40a53; No. 1, 25@35; combing fleece, 60a65; California, 20@30.

Canada combing, 70a75; Smyrna washed, 20 a 40; unwashed 15a22; Buenos Ayres, 26a34; cape of Good Hope, 35@40; Donsky, 35@40; African unwashed, 15a18; Chilian, 22@30.

The market for domestic continues quiet, manufacturers purchasing in lots as wanted—mostly on four months, with interest, at previous prices. Cash buyers are able to purchase on favorable terms, but the principal holders are not inclined to make any concessions, as the quantity of wool in leading markets, it is believed, will fall short of the wants of consumers before another clip. The prospects of any immediate improvement sufficient to pay the expenses of holding on, is not very promising

The New York market for domestic is quiet and rather unsettled, owing to recent failures and rumors of others this week, in connection with the close condition of monetary affairs.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Corn Exchange—Flour continues in a very fair demand and prices remain steady and firm; we quote Western superfine at $5 50@ 6 00; Common extras, 6 25a 6 25; medium extras, and bakers' brands, 7 00a7 75; White wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at 7 00@8 50; white wheat Illinois at $7 50 to 9 00; and St. Louis flour at 8 a10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern flour is quiet at $6,50@10 50 ℔ bbl, including choice family brands.

Corn is quiet; we quote at $1 20@1 25 ℔ bush for Western mixed; and 1 25@1 30 for Southern yellow.

Oats range from 65@72c ℔ bush for Southern and Western.

Rye 1 25 @ 1 30.

Shorts $26 00@27 50; Fine Feed $29@$30; and Middlings at $32 @ $34 ℔ ton.

Provisions—Pork is steady at $33 00 for prime; $32 50 @ $34 for mess; and $37 @ $39 for clear ℔ bbl. Beef ranges from $10 @ $17 for mess and extra mess; and $18 @ $22 ℔ bbl for family. Lard 20 @ 20½c ℔ lb for steam and kettle rendered; and Smoked Hams 20 @ 21c ℔ lb. Butter sells at 25 @ 38c ℔ lb, for poor to choice; and Cheese from 13 @ 17c ℔ lb as to quality.

Produce. White beans are quiet at $2 25@2 50 for mediums, $3@3 75 for extra pea, including choice hand picked. Canada peas are selling at 1 25a1 75 ℔ bush. Potatoes have been in fair demand, with sales at 70@75 ℔ bbl. In Onions sales at $4@4 25 ℔ bbl. Eggs have been selling at 31@32c ℔ doz.

Hay. The sales of Eastern and Northern have been at $18@24 ℔ ton, and choice lots at some advance on the latter rate.

New York Market.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

FLOUR—Sales 8,700 bbls—State and Western is 5 to 10 cts. lower. Super to Fancy State $5,90 @7,00; superfine to choice Western, 5 70@7 00. Southern dull and lower—sales 400 bbls—common to choice $6 50a10 75. California dull—sales at $6 00 @8 25.

WHEAT—More active, and 3@5 cents better—sales 194,000 bus Spring No. 2, $1,46@1 51; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, 1 50

CORN—is scarce and 1 to 2 cents lower—sales 84,000 bushels—new mixed Western, at $1 05@1 09 for unsound. 1 10a1 14 for sound.

OATS—are dull—sales, 32,000 bushels—new Western, 65a71.

BEEF—steady—new plain mess, $8 50a13 50; new extra do, 12 00a17 00.

PORK—quiet and firmer—sales, 450 bbls—new mess at 30 50@31 00.

LARD—is dull and steady—sales, 450 tierces—steam rendered 17a19½; kettle, 19½a21c.

BUTTER—quiet and steady.

SUGAR—firm—sales 1200 hhds—Muscovado, 11½a13½c.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The money market easy at 7 per cent., and after 3 P. M., balance could be had at 6 per cent.

Gold market generally quiet, the latest quotations being at 136.

Government securities were generally firmer this afternoon. The following are the closing quotations—

United States	Sixes (coupons)		1881,	121½
do	5-20s	do	1862,	121¼
do	do	do	1864,	121
do	do	do	1865,	121¼
do	do	do	1865, new issue,	119½
do	do	do	1867,	120
do	do	do	1868,	119½
do	10-40s	do		110
Pacific Sixes,				109½

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY Sept. 15, 1869.

APPLES—Are in supply at 50@1 00 ℔ bush., as to quality.

BUTTER—Has advanced slightly since our last issue, 42c having been paid for choice lots. Common is still held at 35@38c.

BEANS—Pea, $3.25a3.50; Yellow eyes, $2 75.

CHEESE—Livermore, 17c; Country, 15@16c.

FLOUR—Super to common extra, $8 00@$8 50; good, $9 50@11 00; choice Western 10 50@12 00; Southern, $12 00@12 50; St Louis favorite brands, 13 00@14 00.

GRAIN—Corn; $1 25@1 30; There is a little barley in market, although barley of last years growth is held at 1 00; oats, 60@65c.; rye, none.

HAY—$13 ℔ ton, loose.

HIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins (shearlings) 25@50; Lamb skins, 60@75c; Hides, 8½@9; Calf skins, 20@23c.

LIME—$1 65 per cask.

MEAL—Corn, $1 00@1 1 35 ℔ bush.; Rye meal, $1 50.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 60c; eggs, 27; domestic lard scarce at 25c. ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS—Beef by the quarter, 8@12c.; Mutton 6a8; Round hog, 12@13; Clear salt pork, $38@40; Turkeys, 14a17; Veal, none; Ham, 18a20; Spring Lamb, 10@12; Chickens, 15@20c ℔ lb.; Fowl, 10@12c ℔ lb.

SHORTS—$2 50 per 100 pounds.

WOOD—Mill wood, 3 50a4 00.

WOOL—Little doing in the domestic wool market, and few sales at 40a45c. for fine and medium fleece.

Portland Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869.

APPLES—Green, $3 50@7 00; dried apples, none in market.

BEANS—Quoted firm at 3 50@4 00; Yellow eye, $3 00@3 25; Blue pod at 3 25a3 50.

BUTTER—Scarce and prices improved. Family 35@40c ℔ lb.; store 20@25.

CHEESE—Prices have advanced. Vermont 16a18c; Factory 16@18c.

FISH—No change in our quotations this week.—Large shore, $7 00@7 50; Large Bank, 6 75@7 25; Small, $3 75@ 4 25. Pollock, 1 75a2 25. Haddock, 2 00@2 50 Hake, 2 25a2 75. Herring—Shore, ℔ bbl, 4 00a5 50. Scaled ℔ box, 40a50c; No. 1, 30a40c. Mackerel ℔ bbl—Bay No. 1, 24 50a26 50; No. 2, 11 50 @13 50; Shore No. 1, 22 50@24 50; No. 2, 12 25@14 00; Large, 11 00@12; Medium, 7 00@9 00; Clam bait, 5 50a6 50.

FLOUR—We quote Winter wheat—choice double extra, $10 50 a 11 50; XX 8 50a10 50; X, 8 25a9 25; Spring XX, 8 25@9 25; X, 7 00@9 00; Superfine, 5 75@6 50; St. Louis and Southern superior XX 11 00@11 50; Michigan and Western superfine XX, 9 50@10 50.

GRAIN—We quote mixed $1 20a1 25; yellow 1 25 @ 1 30; Rye, 1 50@1 55; barley, 1 25@1 50; oats, 75a80; middlings ℔ ton, $42 50@45 00; fine feed, $35 00a40 00; shorts, $32 00@35 00.

HAY—Pressed, ℔ ton, $12 00@17 00; loose, 14 00@19 00. straw, 12 00a14 00

LUMBER—Unchanged. Clear Pine—No. 1 & 2, $55a60; No. 3, 45a50; No. 4, 25@30; shipping, 20@21; spruce, 15@17; hemlock, 13@15; clapboards—spruce, X, 33@35; pine, X 40a60. Shingles—cedar, X, 4a4 50; cedar, No. 1, 2 75a3; do. shaved 6 00; do. pine, 6 75; laths—spruce, 2 25@2 50; pine, 2 75a3 00.

LIME—Rockland is selling at $1 30@1 40 per cask.

PLASTER—Soft, 2 25 ℔ ton; Hard, 2 00; White, 2 75.

PRODUCE—Beef, side ℔ lb., 11a15c; Veal, 11@13; Lamb, 12a16; Chickens, 20@25; Turkeys, 25a30; Eggs ℔ doz., 25a30; Potatoes ℔ bush., 60a70c.; Onions, 5 00@5 50 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef, Chicago, $15 00a17 00; Ex Mess, 17 00@19 00; Pork—Extra clear, 39 00a40 00; Clear, 37 00@38 00; Mess, 33 00a34 00; Prime, 26 00a27 00; Hams, 20@21; Round hogs, none.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11.

Hay comes in plenty, and is selling at from $14 to 18,00 per ton, according to quality; new oat straw, bright and handsome, sells at from 8,00 to 10,00 per ton; new oats are bringing from 60 to 65 and 70 cents; potatoes are selling at from 60 to 65 cents; new yellow eyed beans 2,75 to 2,85; common and store butter in fair order we should quote it at 35 cents, but a good article of lump is scarce, and sells quick at 40 cents; eggs, 25 cents; chickens sell at 20 to 25 cents ℔ lb; round hogs are worth from 15 to 15½ cents, blueberries from the plains at from $3,00 to 3,50 ℔ bush.

The above are the street prices for produce in our market.—*Bangor Whig.*

THE AVONDALE COAL MINE DISASTER.—Despatches from the scene of the recent awful catastrophe in Pennsylvania, give the particulars of the recovery of the bodies of the victims. It has been ascertained that the number of persons at work in the mine at the time of the disaster, was only one hundred and eight, all of whom were found dead in the mine. Two other miners lost their lives in the attempt to reach and rescue their comrades.

On Wednesday morning the condition of the Avondale mine being such as was expected to justify a still more minute exploration, about nine o'clock four men descended, and after proceeding a short distance from the bottom of the shaft, discovered a large number of dinner pails and tin cups. This was the first link in the terrible chain of truth which was so soon to prove that the holocaust was as complete and terrible as the mind can conceive. Subsequent proceedings, and their shocking results, are thus described:

"About an hour later another squad entered the mine, and after exploring along the vault and chambers nearly 1500 feet, a sickening sight was revealed. At this point about sixty-five dead bodies were found, and these were lying literally in a heap. Fathers were found locked in the dying embrace of their sons, stone-limed and stout hearted men were discovered with their limbs entwined about each other. It was a ghastly spectacle, and when the men returned to the pure air above, and stood face to face with the thousands of anxious souls that were impatiently waiting to hear the result, and announced the hideous discovery that had been made in the regions of death, a shudder vibrated through the multitude, and a wail went through Wyoming Valley such as has not been heard there since the historic massacre which Campbell has immortalized in verse.

At half-past seven o'clock one of the gangs which had just returned said that they went up the plane, just beyond which a barrier was met consisting of a car packed around with coal, culm and clothing. This was cleared away, and after proceeding a little further another barrier was met, nearly completed, constructed like the first. One man was found on the outside, where he was at work laying up the wall. All was completed, save a small aperture, just sufficient to admit the passage of a human body, and it is to be inferred that he had just finished his task and was preparing to join his fellow sufferers on the opposite side of the barricade by crawling back.

The barrier was removed, when a large portion of the force was found together and piled one upon the other dead.

Up to 7½ o'clock in the evening 65 bodies were taken from the mine. The faces of the dead looked wonderfully natural, there being but few bruises and few lacerations of the flesh to be seen upon them. The miners were hard at work diving down into the mine, and the bodies were being removed at the rate of about eight or ten per hour.

Each body is brought up by a fresh squad of men, all volunteers, who work with a bravery which is exceeded only by the sorrow which oppresses them all. Of the whole number in the mine at the time of the explosion, more than one-half the men were married and had families dependent upon them for support. As fast as their bodies are identified they are delivered into the charge of their friends to be prepared for burial. Such utter wretchedness was never witnessed anywhere as that which is manifested by wives and daughters and sisters as they recognized in the lifeless forms before them the loved ones who would never smile upon them again this side of eternity.

The fifty-third and fifty-fourth bodies unearthed were a father and his son, their names John Burch, Sr., and John Burch, Jr. So tightly were they locked in each other's arms it was found to be a difficult task to separate them, and it did seem to be at least cruel to disunite their arms, when they had embraced each other in death, and lay down upon the bottom of the poisoned pit, kissed each other for the last time and perished."

Another account of the scene at the mouth of the mine says:

"All is confusion about the shaft, and as each car or basket comes up freighted with its lifeless cargo there is always some one to discover that he is 'My husband! O, God!' 'O, God! he is my brother, he is my father!' &c., and after witnessing with their own eyes what experienced wisdom failed to make them believe, they fell prostrate to the ground, worn out and distracted at the culmination of the most agonizing calamity that ever occurred in this country.

Up to the last moment the wives, children and relatives hoped against hope that the doomed men might be found alive, but as one blackened corpse after another was brought out, the low sobs of the women broke out into shrieks and wails of agony as they recognized the remains of their friends. Even men were not unmoved by the piteous spectacle, and many an eye was dimmed with tears as the bodies of comrades, relatives and friends were laid side by side upon the grass. The men who were engaged in forcing their way into the mine worked with untiring energy, and, if any spur was needed, the agonized entreaties of the women encouraged them to superhuman exertions.

It was sad to see the little children clinging to their mothers, and wailing in sympathy with them, although they were unable to understand the full meaning of the fearful disaster. Some shrank back in affright from the almost unrecognizable corpse of a father or a brother, unable to comprehend that this could be the strong, active body so full of life and health a few days ago.

The spectacle of these poor creatures wailing over the mangled remains of their loved ones would suffice to fill even the most hardened with harrowing memories for a lifetime."

Later despatches from the scene of the calamity give startling rumors in regard to the origin of the catastrophe. It is asserted that it was caused through the jealousies of the Irish and Welsh miners. The evidence is clear that the shaft was purposely fired. It has been ascertained that the flames broke out in the middle of the shaft in the brettice where there was no friction whatever. The bottom part of the shaft was not burned at all. One correspondent asserts that the shaft or funnel was fired with kerosene oil by the Irish, the motive being revenge on the Welsh miners. He says it would have been an easy matter to fire the brettice through the tunnel and retreat unobserved and uninjured. There has always been bitter antagonism between the Welsh and Irish, but it is hoped for humanity's sake that this last terrible crime of wholesale murder will prove unfounded.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. Letters from Cuba received in Washington give the following account of the battle near Los Tunas, on the 16th ult. A reconnoitering party was sent out by Gen. Quesada numbering 300 men. On the afternoon of the same day this force was attacked by a largely superior force, but succeeded with a loss of 55 in killed, wounded and missing in regaining the main body. The Commanding General immediately prepared for an attack, which did not take place until the 18th. In the morning of that day Gen. Valmazeda was reported as approaching with a large force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, and preparations were immediately made to receive him. Shortly after sunrise the Spanish forces made their appearance and immediately commenced the fight with artillery. The artillery made but little impression upon the Cuban army, when the infantry were brought up and a charge upon the Cuban position was ordered. The Cubans reserved their fire until the Spaniards came within range, when the order to fire was given, and it was so effective that the Spanish line was thrown into disorder and compelled to fall back under protection of artillery. After some three hours the attack was renewed by Valmazeda's entire force, numbering, as was reported by deserters, over 4000 effective men, more than one half regular troops. The Cuban force was about 6000, of whom 4000 were well armed. The contest lasted five hours when Valmazeda was forced to give way and fall back on his fortifications at Los Tunas. The loss of Cubans was, killed 72 among them several officers whose names are not given, wounded severely 107, slightly wounded 150, missing 47.

The loss of the Spaniards is reported, in killed and wounded at over 600. Two hundred of their dead and wounded were left on the field. There was nearly 400 deserters and 270 prisoners captured. The deserters report that Gen. Valmazeda had all his available force in this engagment, and had 32 pieces of artillery of the most approved character, six of which were 24-pounders rifled Parrott guns, with two regiments of cavalay and six brigades of infantry. The Cubans had only 13 pieces of artillery, of small calibre, with no effectively equipped cavalry.

The result of this battle, which has been the first of importance since the commencement of the revolution, causes great rejoicing in the Cuban army, and among those on the island who sympathize with their movement.

A letter from Havana says that the Captain General is in constant dread of the volunteers, and fears they will drive him out and seize the government, and declare the island independent of Spain. Gen. Lesco, who has been in Havana for some time, is known to be in the interest of the volunteers. Outrages increase fearfully, and are of a character too revolting to be believed.

FATAL ACCIDENTS. The Bangor Whig says that Shepard Bran, who works on a section of the track at Clinton, was fatally injured at Pittsfield, Wednesday morning, by being crushed between the platform of the freight house and a box car that was run in upon the sidewalk. At the time of the accident he was standing on the track near the platform. He was warned by several to leave, but probably supposed there was room for him between the car and the platform and remained there and was badly crushed. He lived but a few hours after arriving at his home in West Waterville.

The same paper says that on Thursday forenoon, as workmen were employed removing a fallen tree on Patten Court, Bangor, which was blown over by the storm, a part of the tree which was being cut away came down, and striking one of the men named Cornelius Haley upon the head, crushed in his skull and caused almost instant death. He knew nothing after being struck.

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. English and French Cables.

PARIS, Sept. 7—The Emperor will come to Paris to morrow.

The *La Presse* says the condition of the Emperor has improved a little since yesterday. His strength has increased and his pains have diminished, but it is not believed he will be able to go out of doors to-day. The Emperor yesterday signed most of the decrees presented to him in bed. To day he received M. Rouher, the Minister bearing the *senatus consultum*, which has just passed the senate.

The *Moniteur* complains that it is difficult to obtain any authentic advice of the Emperor's condition today. No doubt the variations of the temperature have exercised an unfavorable influence, retarding the progress of convalescence and rendering the pains more severe. The Emperor was able to walk out yesterday, and he passed an easy night. In the mean while Dr. Ricord has again been called to attend his Majesty.

DUBLIN, Sep. 8. A meeting of those favorable to amnesty to Fenian prisoners was held at Limerick yesterday. There were present 25,000 people. A series of resolutions were adopted, among which was one asserting that the farmers of Ireland will not accept any tenant right bill until political prisoners are liberated.

LONDON, Sept. 8. Lord Elcho, who has taken a very prominent part in the volunteer-movement recently, has suggested a rifle match between England and America.

The *Morning Telegraph* has an editorial to-day on the result of the recent international rowing match. The writer says the merits of the two systems will be undecided until Oxford crosses the Atlantic and meets the American crew on American water. If the Oxford is beaten under such circumstances it will show, however close the match may be, the best American and English styles of rowing. If the Oxfords are victorious it will show that the Harvards have something to unlearn.

Sept. 10. The Prince of Wales has directed Capt. Saunders to communicate to the Harvard University boat's crew his regret at being prevented from paying his personal respects to them individually and collectively during their stay in England. Capt. Saunders is charged to convey also to the Harvards an expression of the admiration of the Prince for the gallant manner in which they rowed against the Oxford crew.

LISBON, Sept. 11. The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro, has arrived here, bringing dates from the hostile armies on the Parana, to the 29th of July. The news is quite important. According to a Paraguayan account, a sharp engagement had occurred between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, in which 200 of the former and 100 of the latter were killed.

Owing to the unfavorable nature of the ground, the Paraguayans were unable to pursue. News from Brazilian sources say that the allies were continuing their preparations to attack Lopez in force.

PARIS, Sept 10. The official papers announce that the condition of the Emperor is satisfactory. He has asked the consent of his physicians to go out into the open air. It is considered probable that the Empress will undertake her journey to the East in a short time.

The Emperor in this city at five o'clock this evening. He visited the Boulevards by Rue de la Paix, and returned to St. Cloud by Champ Elysees. The Empress accompanied him.

The *Examiner* says the prevailing question is not solicitude regarding the health of Napoleon, but the consequences of a discontinuance of the despotism which must occur by a change in his political system, or his death, which, whenever it comes, must be a relief and benefit to the human race.

LONDON, Sept. 11. The *Land and Water* newspaper hopes the Oxford crew will make a return match with the Harvards, and that the race will be as well fought as the last. A better contest cannot be expected.

PARIS, Sept. 11. The official newspapers to day announce that Napoleon is well.

The rumor that the Regency under Marshal Serrano will be extended is gaining ground. All parties in Spain are favorable to the proposition.

Sept. 12. It is reported here that Gen. Sickles' late note to the Spanish government declares that though the United States have not yet recognized the insurgents in Cuba as belligerents, still, if the situation there is not modified soon, they will take steps to that end.

A fearful hurricane has swept over the north of France, causing much damage to the crops and other property.

The Emperor did not go out to-day, on account of the severity of the weather.

LONDON, Sept. 11. A Paris letter published here to-day says the rumors of a possible abdication foreshadow a not improbable event. As the Emperor is liable to a return of sickness incapacitating him from business, many think his son's majority will be proclaimed on his next birth-day.

MADRID, Sept. 11. The disorders are quelled and the city and country are tranquil. The Government has advised Gen. Prim that his speedy return is unnecessary.

Sept. 12. The *Imperial* (newspaper) confirms the report that 24,000 soldiers will be sent to Cuba, and states that the merchants of Havana have raised 9,000,000 reals for their pay. Six thousand of the troops will be sent this week.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in reply to the overtures made to the Duke of Aosta in connection with the Spanish throne, declares that his son shall never reign in a free country unless by the unanimous call of its constituent chambers.

LISBON, Sept. 12. The Republicans are extending their influence in Portugal, and their organizations are increasing in number.

A DOUBLE SHIPWRECK. Capt. Ambrose Thurston of the Schooner Preference of Tremont, Maine, arrived at Providence in the steamer Bay State on Friday last from Newport. His vessel was one of the seven or eight wrecked in Dutch Island Harbor by the gale of Wednesday. His crew consisted of himself, his wife, a son and daughter. They lost all their clothing except what they had on at the time. All succeeded in getting on board of another schooner, the name of which they have forgotten. That vessel, also, was subsequently wrecked and their lives were once more in peril. Finally they were rescued by a Philadelphia schooner which succeeded in surviving the storm. A subscription was taken up among the passengers of the Bay Queen, and about $30 were collected to aid the captain and his family to reach home.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Bangor *Whig* says that Mr. Silas Bowen of Perry, was fatally burned at West Great Works, on Wednesday afternoon, by falling into a furnace for burning the waste of a saw mill. He was not missed and his fall was not witnessed. His body was discovered by another man who wheeled a load of edgings to throw into the furnace. He was taken out as soon as the fire could be extinguished, little more than a shapeless mass. His death was probably instantaneous. He had just commenced work, not having been in the employ of the proprietors more than an hour. Mr. Bowen was the last of a family of five sons, three of whom, with their father, were killed in the late war.

☞ As the Portland & Kennebec train was leaving the station in Portland on Saturday morning, two of the passengers who had gone for refreshments, returning to the cars while in motion, attempted to get upon them, but made a misstep, and falling, one of the men was instantly killed, his bowels being scattered, presenting a terrible sight; the other had his shoulder broken and was so badly injured that he was not expected to survive. The one who was killed was reported as belonging in Bath. His family were on board, and their cries and agony were heart-rending. The names of the unfortunate men are not given.

Special Notices.

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chils. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficial effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach, of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted. 4w39

BE BEAUTIFUL.

If you desire beauty you use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a soft refined, satin-like texture to the Complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, etc., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the rustic Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the truest secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article. 4w40

LYON'S KATHAIRON is the Best Hair Dressing.

See a Woman!

In another Column, picking grapes for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first class families in Paris, London and New York in preference to European and California Wines. 3m29

CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for Diseases of the Liver, or to act as a gentle Purgative.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when the friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient, and restored him to perfect health

Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts, that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased, and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption, it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanacs, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred; but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, billious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of physicians, indicated speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each $1.50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. 1y5

For sale in this city by TITCOMB & DORR.

S. T.—1860—X.—The unprecedented and extraordinary demand for *Plantation Bitters* is evidently owing to their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c. Our Druggists complain that it is almost impossible to keep a supply and that their orders, owing to the great demand, are but tardily executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine. 1w41

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Missionaries and others sojourning in foreign lands should not fail to take with them a good supply of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It is the most reliable medicine for all purposes there is in the world.

Contagious diseases, such as horse ail, glander, &c., may be prevented by the use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." Persons travelling with Horses should take note of this.

Few People unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all *should know* the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

Married.

In Augusta, Sept. 8, by Rev. C. King, Wilbur F. Hunt of Biddeford, to Mary E. Riggs, of A.

In Pittston, Sept. 9, by Rev. T. Adams of Riverside, Thomas Howards to Mrs. Hepsibeth C. Getchell, both of Vassalboro'.

In Bath, Sept. 9, David P. Comptom of Boston, Mrs. Sarah A. Turner, of Bath.

In Farmington, Sept. 5, Daniel Teague of Weld, to Hattie E. Stinchfield, of Farmington.

Died.

In Augusta, Sept. 5, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Elisha Springer, Jr., aged 35 yrs.

In Manchester, Sept. 3, Ellie Bertha, infant daughter of Laban and Julia A. Woods, aged 5 months.

In Topsham, Sept. 7, Mary T. Smith, aged 94 yrs.

In Bath, Sept. 9, Asa, infant son of Beary B. and Fannie C. Palmer.

In Skowhegan, Sept. 4th, Annie Bell, daughter of Henry A. and Francis Varney, aged 2 yrs 8 m s.

In Warren, Sept. 6, Hattie Watts, daughter of Dexter A. and Lucretia Leach, of Union, aged 1 yr. 11 mos.

AUCTION SALE

OF DRY GOODS, AT AUGUSTA.

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 27, 1869.

F. BRIDGE & CO'S.,

Entire Stock of DRY GOODS to be closed out immediately.

It is one of the best selected assortment of Goods in the City, but as the Proprietor is obliged to close out his business in Augusta, he finds it necessary to sell his

STOCK AT AUCTION,

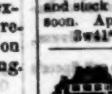
And every thing must be sold without

REGARD TO COST OR VALUE.

Having a large amount on hand the Auction will continue for several days,

Afternoon & Evening.

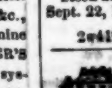
2w41



FARMS FOR SALE.

Owing to Western fever I offer for sale my farms pleasantly situated in Ripley. 2½ from Dexter village and Depot. The first contains 47 acres under a good state of cultivation, suitably divided into pasturage, mowing and a small wood lot, cuts 25 tons good English hay, three good orchards, two in a bearing state, produced from 150 to 200 bushels this year, good and new buildings well finished with a large brick cistern in cellar. The other farm contains 50 acres suitably divided into pasturage, mowing and wood land, cuts 15 tons of hay and has a small orchard, buildings fair, with a good spring of water in the cellar. Will sell the crops, farming tools and stock if desired. Will sell at a good bargain if applied for soon. Apply to JOS. E. DeWITT, on the premises.

3w41* P. O address, Dexter, Me.



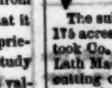
FARM FOR SALE.

The well known Alfred Smith farm, situated on the road leading from the Augusta Stage road to East Readfield, and near the Carriage Factory of the Stanley Brothers, said farm contains about 160 acres of choice land, 40 acres of wood the balance in mowing and tillage, the grass field are very smooth and all free from stone and has all been cut with a machine for the past four years, there is a large and valuable orchard of grafted fruit on the farm, also a large lot of young trees have been set out last summer.

Any one in want of a good farm will do well to call and examine. This farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon.

Stock and Tools will be sold at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1869.

2w41* JAMES A. HAMILTON.



FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm situated in Vassalboro', on the River Road, one mile from Depot, and 10 miles from Augusta, with first class buildings recently put in thorough repairs; farm contains about 75 acres under a high state of cultivation and is well divided into tillage, pasturage and woodland and can be had at a bargain if applied for soon. Twenty-eight acres of excellent tillage land adjoining can be had if desired. For further information apply to HOWARD FAWCETT, Getchell's Corner, Vassalboro'; or to F. & H. HAMLEN, 127 Water St., Augusta. 4w41*

VALUABLE MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his saw mill, water power and 175 acres of land, situated in the town of Fort Fairfield, Aroostook Co., Me.; said mill contains one up and down saw, one Lath Machine, one Shingle Machine, Muzzy's patent, and one cutting off saw; this mill is in good running order, having recently been thoroughly repaired.

I will sell this property very cheap, for cash, and if desired, will accept good security for one-half. For further information inquire of JOHN H. VARNEY, Fort Fairfield, Me., or address the subscriber. ALDEN M. VARNEY,

8w41 No. 9, 7th St., Washington, D. C.

THE WALTER GRAPE.

We invite all who wish to see the Walter Grape on the vine, to come before the 15th of September, as a portion will then be removed for the Exhibition.

We here repeat that the "Walter" is the *best flavored* of the American Grapes now disseminated. The vine is a *strong grower* and fruit about the *size of Catawba*.

PRICES—No. 1, $2 50; No. 2, $2 00; No. 3, $1 50; large deductions made for quantities.

Send stamp for price list. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. DUCHESS NURSERIES.

3w41

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I grant my son Ira H. Sumner of Augusta, now under 21 years of age, the privilege of making his own contracts and collecting his own bills which are now due him, or may hereafter be due him, and that I shall not demand any of his wages or pay any bills or indebtedness incurred by him after this date. REBECCA S. CLARK.

Witness: GEORGE H. JOHNSON.

Augusta, Sept. 13, 1869. 3w41

WHITNEY'S NEAT'S FOOT HARNESS SOAP.

STEAM REFINED.

Indispensable in every Stable.

IT OILS, BLACKS, POLISHES, AND SOAPS, the Harness at the same time. *Price 30 Cents Per Box.* Large size box $1.50. Also in 3 lb bars, 50 cents per lb. For sale by all Harness Makers and Grocers.

☞ Orders by mail or otherwise promptly executed. Manufactured by G. F. WHITNEY & CO.,

Factory Lexington, Salesroom 50 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

For sale by C. E. COLLES, Agent for Augusta, Me. 1w41

THE ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINES. | "WORLD RENOWNED." ☞ These Machines are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

PLUMMER & WILDER,

57 and 59 Bromfield St., Boston.

12w41

PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS.

Persons wishing to improve their stock, should remember that we breed and ship our own pigs. For particulars, address J. W. & M. IRWIN, Penningtonville, Chester County, Penn.

4w41

AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. 3m41*

THE CLIMAX KNITTER.

This is, without question, the best family knitting-machine ever invented. It is small, light, neat, simple of construction, durable, works very rapidly, *has but one needle*, makes the old-fashioned knitting-needle stitch (and two others,) with light or heavy, single or double yarn, *sets up and finishes its own work*, and needs no weights. It knits close or loose textures, hollow or flat web, large or small fabrics,—anything that can be knit by hand, and in a much better manner. A child can readily operate it, and can learn to do so much sooner than to knit with ordinary needles. There is nothing to be done but to thread a needle and turn a crank, until the heel is reached, which is formed to perfection, with little trouble and no sewing; the same is the case with the toe.

The price of this knitter is but $25,00, which places it within the reach of every family. It is designed to be very popular, and we can offer agents, general and special, exceedingly liberal terms for engaging in its sale. Send for circulars.

Address ESSICK KNITTING MACHINE CO.,

4:29 S. W. Cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

E. E. PATTERSON,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

— AND DEALER IN —

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS

Of Every Description.

144 WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Writing Papers, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, &c.,

ON HAND, AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES

INITIAL STATIONERY, put up in neat boxes at 25 cents per box, and sent by mail to any address on receipt of 30 cents.

Persons purchasing their Stationery of me can have it handsomely embossed with their "Initials," or "Pet Name" without extra expense.

Patterson's Circulating Library.

38tf

BANGOR BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Established 1865. *Incorporated* 1868.

A Member of the

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION

—OF—

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

This Institution has acquired a good reputation by maintaining a thorough and practical course of instruction based upon the requirements of the various departments of business Experienced instructors employed. Commercial Law Lectures begin Nov. 1. Good board furnished at $4.00 to 4.50.

Circulars mailed upon application.

4w40 C. B. LAKIN, Principal.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR

BIBLE LYRICS.

By Rev. Jno A. Murray. *The great book of the Year. The mature product of* 30 *years study.* Cordially endorsed by leading Clergymen of all the principal denominations. Extraordinary inducements to Agents of which Commissions are but a part. Agents already meeting with splendid success. Send for descriptive circular, and elegant, full page, sample engraving. Address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 3 Barclay St., New York. 4w40

SALEM LEAD COMPANY.

This Company **Corode and Grind** the most beautiful

PURE WHITE LEAD,

ever offered. It is selected and ground from the best material, **Warranted Strictly Pure,** and for **Brilliancy** and **Body** it has no *equal.*

The demand for it the past season proves conclusively that a strictly Pure white Lead is appreciated. With largely increased facilities this Company will promptly supply the increasing demand.

Lower grades of White Lead also manufactured at the Company's Works on the line of Eastern Railroad, Salem, Mass.

13t40 FRANCIS BROWN, Treasurer.

WANTED—AGENTS

Ladies or Gentlemen, to sell the great American Household Book, **"Abbott's Lives of the Presidents of the United States,"** complete in one volume, and splendidly illustrated with over forty engravings. This is, without doubt, the best book for canvassers ever published in this country. Exclusive territory and liberal terms to Agents.

JOHN HANKERSON,

3t40 2 Elm St., Portland, Me.

RIGGS & PETTINGILL.

Having formed a Co-partnership, would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a store at "PETTINGILL'S CORNER," on the east side of the river, where they are prepared to sell Goods at market rates, also the highest cash prices paid for Country Produce. Call and see us.

ALEC D. RIGGS,

B. BRANK PETTINGILL.

Augusta, May 25, 1869. 5tf

A LADY,

Who has been cured of great nervous debility, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing a stamp, MRS. M. MERRITT, P O. Box 5033, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent free by return mail. 8w39

WANTED, AGENTS,

To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. E12t39

IMPORTANT TO BEE-KEEPERS.

The only simple, scientific method of wintering bees. Clean, dry, strong, and healthy; swarm early. Also the secret of storing large amounts of clover honey in boxes—a complete system of successful practice condensed. Address with $1,

4w37* S. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Wilmington, Vt.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A JENNY LIND BUGGY, manufactured by Kimball of Portland, having been very little used, and in perfect condition, will be sold at a bargain, on application at the MAINE FARMER OFFICE. 38tf

THE FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.

Self-acting, no valves, no pumping, has a Nasal Douche attached. For sale at manufacturers' prices, wholesale and retail, by 39 E. FULLER & SON.

PEERLESS CHURN!

MORTON & PEARSON,

Can now supply the farmers of Kennebec with the celebrated PEERLESS CHURN, *the best Churn in the market!* So universally pronounced by those who have used them. Next door to Nason, Hamlen & Co.'s, (up stairs.) County and town rights.

For sale by **H. W. MORTON.**

April 6, 1869. 26tf

BARGAINS!!

I am now closing out my stock of goods at great bargains—many of them at greatly reduced prices, and without regard to cost—among which are Haying Tools, Cordage, Flour, and a large stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.

JOHN McARTHUR,

No. 5 Williams' Block, Nearly opposite the Express Office.

Augusta, June 17, 1869. 29tf

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby relinquish to my son John Pribble, the minority of his time, and I shall claim none of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN T. PRIBBLE.

Attest: W. S. BADGER.

Winslow, Sept. 6, 1869. 3w40

SECOND HAND SCHOOL HOUSE DESKS.

With seats attached, for sale. Apply to J. FARNHAM, 205 Water St., Augusta. 3w40

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED

Picture business. Very profitable. No Risk. Seventeen specimen of Pictures and Catalogues sent for 20 cents, twice as many, 30 cts. MANSON LANG, 94 Columbia St., New York city. 4w38*

LEE & SHEPARD,

Publishers, Boston, Mass., will give to any respectable person (male or female) who will write to them, such information as will enable them to make money. 4w39

SEWING MACHINE OIL.

Of finest quality, for sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE 22tf

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND LIVE HENS, apply to E. G. STORER. Augusta, May 20, 1869. 25

THE GEM FRUIT JAR.

All glass. For sale by 4t32 BALLARD & CHASE.

WHITMAN'S

FIRST PRIZE THRESHING MACHINE.

Established in 1834.

Having been engaged in the manufacturing of Threshing Machines for the past thirty-five years, am confident that I am now offering the best machine in the market. I will warrant it to thresh faster and clean better, and with less repairs.

This machine has been thoroughly remodeled and improved within the past few years, (but not put into the market until thoroughly tested.)

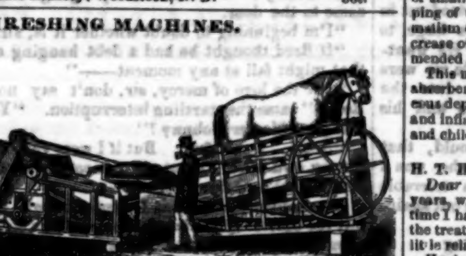
This machine was awarded the First Prize at the Maine State Fair held in Portland in 1868, and has received the First Prize at all the other Maine State Fairs held in this State; also received the First Prize at all the Mechanics' Fairs held in Boston within the past ten years.

Please send for circular with description, price, &c.

Manufacture Water Power Separators, Portable Cider Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, Agricultural Implements of every description. LUTHER WHITMAN, Winthrop, Me.

AGENTS—A. H. Fogg & Co., Houlton; C. R. Pike, Calais; Alexander Lindsey, Woodstock, N. B. 36tf

THRESHING MACHINES.



The undersigned still continue to manufacture at WEST WATERVILLE, Me., their unrivalled machines for threshing and cleaning grain at one operation.

We warrant them to be more durable, more substantially made, lighter, and to perform every function for which they are intended, better than any other machine now in the market.

Ample testimony of their superiority will be furnished on application to us, by those who desire it.

Address BENJAMIN & ALLEN, West Waterville, Me.

AGENTS—R. S. Monson & Co., Bangor; A. H. Fogg & Co., Houlton; Deming & Sons, Calais; W. H. Thorne, St. John, N. B. 8w36

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

34, Temple Place, Boston.

R. B. RUSSELL, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

C. HENDRICKSON, M. D., SECRETARY.

Board of Managers.

WM. R. WILDER, GEO. JOHNSON, JR.,

FREDERICK SPOOR, C. D. HENDRICKSON.

R. GREENE, M. D., *Superintending Physician.*

The object of this Institution has ever been to secure the greatest perfection in the practice of Vegetable Remedies, which here scientifically adapted to the cure of all diseases.

Among the various diseases treated by Dr. Greene, at the Institute, may be mentioned:

CANCER, SCROFULA,

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Heart Diseases, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Kidney Diseases, Seminal Weakness, &c.

Many patients come to the Institute with their diseases much aggrivated by improper treatment, and in cases of Cancer often rendered incurable by having their Cancers CUT OUT by surgeons or improperly treated by inexperienced physicians.

The officers of the Institute feel it to be their duty to CAUTION the public against imposition. The "Boston Medical Institute," has been established for twenty years, and the name has become so extensively known throughout the country, that a host of imitators have sprung up, and attach to their place of business or advertisements the name of "Institute," with the object, we have good reason to believe, of drawing away the practice of this Institution. There are also a number of Doctors, in various parts of the country, who claim for the same purpose, to have been physicians at the Institute and understand Dr. Greene mode of treatment. We would therefore notify those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of Dr. Greene's treatment, that they must write to him, or come to the Institute, 34 Temple Place, Boston. We make this statement from no enmity towards such persons, but to prevent our patrons from being misled.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Institute, Dr. Greene's Medical Pamphlet, descriptive of diseases and their proper treatment, will be sent free to invalids.

Address, DR. R. GREENE, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

6t36

NOTICE.

At Partridge's Drug Store

Can be found

GENUINE MEDICINES,

Lubricating, Lard, Sperm and Neatsfoot Oils, Fly Paper, Fine Perfumery, Sponges, Disinfectants, Nice Toilet Soaps, and Brushes.

Moth and Freckle Lotions, Hair Restorers, Toilet Powders, Flavoring Extracts, Pure Spices,

These with a large and fresh stock of all goods usually kept at a well regulated Drug Store are sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

BY CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, DRUGGIST,

31 *Under Granite Hall, Augusta.*

1869. SEPTEMBER. 1869.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FRANK KINSMAN

Is now selling FANCY GOODS

Less than Cost! Less than Cost!

Toilet Articles, Fancy Boxes, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Sets, Perfumes, Hair Preparations, Confectionery, Stationery, Playing Cards, Fancy Goods, Wax Flowers,

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES,

LESS THAN COST!

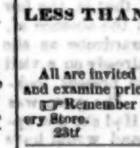
LESS THAN COST!

LESS THAN COST!

All are invited to call and examine the choice display of Goods and examine prices.

☞ Remember the place is opposite Mrs. M. B. Hodges Millinery Store. F. W. KINSMAN'S, Druggist,

23tf Water Street, Augusta.



PEACH TREES! PEACH TREES!

CHERRIES! CHERRIES! CHERRIES!

Dwarf Apples! Dwarf Apples!

PLUMS, APRICOTS, 1 *year old, fine.*

Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.,

ARBOR VITÆ and other EVERGREENS.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

Heavy stocks of the above, with a full line in every department.

☞ The **Book of Evergreens,** a practical treatise on the Cone-bearing plants. By Josiah Hoopes. Sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of price, $3.

HOOPES, BRO & THOMAS,

4w39 Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa.

SALEM

GRAPE NURSERIES,

Removed to Lockport, N. Y.

200,000 VINES FOR SALE.

Fall of 1869. Strong Plants.

Having purchased of Mr. T. L. Harris, of Salem-on-Erie, his entire stock of Vines for Transplanting, and also the Wood for Propagating, from his Salem Vineyard of 30 acres, we now offer to Dealers and Planters a large and Superior Stock of this choice Grape, the best of Mr. Rogers' remarkable collection of Hybrids; being derived entirely from Mr. Rogers himself, it is known to be *genuine* Bearing Vines of Salem this year in our Vineyard are perfectly healthy, while the Concord is affected with both mildew and rot. A general assortment of all leading and new varieties for sale *very low.*

For Price List containing Cut of the Salem and testimonials, address 4w39* I. H. BABCOCK & CO., Lockport, N. Y.

THE BRYANT AND STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND NORMAL WRITING INSTITUTE, 366 Washington St., Boston, Mass., offers a liberal and practical education in preparation for active business pursuits and has acquired by its long standing and extensive connections, facilities for assisting graduates to positions of honor and trust, which cannot be equaled by any local institution. Pupils can register their names for Fall and Winter terms after Aug. 1, and will be received at *any time* if there are vacancies. The fall term of the "English Training School" of the above institution will commence Sept. 6.

For further information address

H. E. HIBBARD,

12t35E Boston, Mass.

GRANITE STATE

MILITARY & COLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

REED'S FERRY, N. H., on Nashua & Concord R. R.

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M. PRINCIPAL.

Advantages.—Retired location, yet easy of access; No saloons, or places of idle resort; Full corps of teachers; Thorough instruction, &c.

Pupils received at any time. Send for a circular. 2m34

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS.

The simplest, most durable, and very much the cheapest window pulley ever made. Approved by leading Architects and Builders.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. S. BROOKS & CO. Agents

HARDWARE DEALERS, WATER ST., AUGUSTA, Me

GREAT SUN-SUN CHOP.

12t33E

OVERCOAT EXCHANGED.

The man who exchanged overcoats on the cars at Augusta, Tuesday A. M., August 24th, and got one too small for him, can rectify the mistake by communicating with

CHARLES G. ATKINS,

38 Corner of Green and Orchard Streets, Augusta.

WOOL CARDING!

Custom Wool Carding done in a workmanlike manner at Winthrop, (in grist-mill building) by 3m29 R. E. FULLER.

THE NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER.

At wholesale and retail by A. P. GOULD. 4m35

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.: the Anterior, the Interior, and the exterior.

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube called the Ureter. The Ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings of tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is surely to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources

Gout, or Rheumatism.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

The Gravel.—The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. The organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

Dropsy is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

Treatment.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Stranguary, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections, M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania; Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia; Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia; Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia; Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor. Pennsylvania; Hon. Ellis Levis, Judge, Philadelphia; Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court; Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia; Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia; Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor. California; Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C. And many others if necessary.

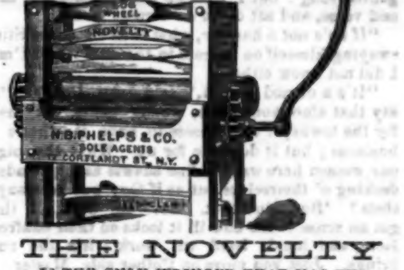
Sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, druggist, Augusta. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

2m33 H. T. HELMBOLD.



THE NOVELTY

IS THE ONLY WRINGER THAT HAS THE

Patent Flange Cog-Wheels

ON BOTH ENDS OF THE ROLLS.

The cogs *on one end of a roll are set relatively* BETWEEN *those on the other end of the* SAME *roll*, virtually forming a

DOUBLE GEAR,

and thereby nearly doubling the purchase. (The importance of setting gears in this position is not generally understood.)

Notwithstanding the rolls can separate freely at either end, the Cog-wheels CANNOT be thrown out of gear on both ends of the Wringer at the same time, unless the pressure is taken off.

The **NOVELTY** is fastened to a tub or box by a *Patent Curved Clamp*, which has an equal bearing on a tub the *whole length of the Wringer*. Other Wringers are merely fastened to a stave at each end, and are thus liable to wrench the staves from their proper position and ruin the tub.

The Cog-wheels, Thumb-screws, &c., are nicely galvanised.

Buy the "NOVELTY," or at least take it on trial with *any* or *all* others, and keep the *best*.

Sold everywhere. N. B. PHELPS & CO.,

2weop39 Gen. Agents, 17 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AUTUMN, 1869.

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERIES,

Established, 1830.

The new Circular of Prices is just published, and will be sent free to all applicants. Also

FINE COLORED PLATES

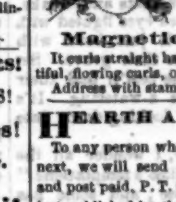
of the "*Mount Vernon*" Pear, and "*Marechal Neil*" Rose. *Descriptive Catalogue*, 80 pages, 10 cents.

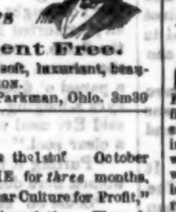
Address, WM. S. LITTLE,

Commercial Nurseries,

4w39 Rochester, N. Y.

CURL YOUR HAIR





A sample of

PROF. ROBB'S

Magnetic Curlique Sent Free.

It curls straight hair (without injury) in soft, luxuriant, beautiful, flowing curls, ON THE FIRST APPLICATION.

Address with stamp, Prof. B. H. ROBB, Parkman, Ohio. 3m30

HEARTH AND HOME.

To any person who remits us $1 before the 1st of October next, we will send HEARTH AND HOME for *three* months, and post paid, P. T. Quinn's new book, "Pear Culture for Profit," just published by the New York Tribune Association. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth, and retails at $1.

PETTINGILL, BATES & CO.,

4w39 37 Park Row, New York.

FINE GROUND BONE

FERTILIZER.

We now have now on hand for sale, a lot of FINE GROUND BONE FERTILIZER, which we will sell at a low rate.

This is a PERFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

For circulars and further information, apply to

RICHARD ROBINS & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Brokers,

No. 5, Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

⁂ AGENTS WANTED in central localities to sell the above, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. 5t33

VALUABLE FARMING LANDS

IN NEW JERSEY.

CHOICE FARMS, suitable for the cultivation of all kinds of Fruit and Early Vegetables. Also, Large Farms, adapted to the raising of Grain and Cattle.

Also, valuable TIMBER and WOOD LANDS, convenient to navigation.

Also, extensive CRANBERRY LANDS, natural and cultivated.

The attention of farmers and others is called to the above properties, as the soil and climate are unsurpassed, and the seasons are at least two months longer than in the latitude of New England. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to LAMSON & LEONARD, 18 City Exchange, Boston. 4w39

LOOK OUT AGENTS!

Best Chance Yet.

$50 to $200 a month made clear. Will sell in nearly every family. 500 *men can now find employment for Fall and Winter that will pay.* Apply immediately for terms, &c., (*ten cent scrip enclosed,*) to

D. L. GUERNSEY,

4w38 Bookseller, Concord, N. H.

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE.

Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit *free.*

Address, W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. 3m*8

FOR SALE.

1 Single Horse Carriage, 1 Wagon, 2 Truck Jigger Wagons, 1 Sleigh and Robes, 2 Dump Carts, Harness and Chains, 1 Platform Scale, 166 Bags, 1 barrel Pork, 3 Chests Tea, 4 Ladders, and Carpenter's Tools, 1 lot hewed pine timber, about 8 M., 1 lot mill refuse boards about 7 M., 1 lot seasoned pine boards, about 10 M.

All persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Woodward, are requested to call at his late residence, on Bridge Street, and settle their accounts immediately. On Mondays and Tuesdays of each week, I shall be at the house to sell and settle all accounts.

LAURISTON GUILD, Administrator.

Augusta, Aug. 30, 1869. 3w39

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE.

I want to sell out my stock of Goods, Fixtures, and good will of Store No. 5, Williams Block, thus affording a good opportunity to a man of the right kind to enter at once into business.

Augusta, June 25, 1869. 30tf JOHN McARTHUR.

PEERLESS COOKING STOVE.

The best stove in the market, for coal and wood. Also, a large assortment of Cook stoves. For sale low by A. P. GOULD, 1 door North of Railroad bridge, Water St., Augusta. 4m35

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 pages. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address

6m13 DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, N. Y.

CONKLIN'S PASTILES cures consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, coughs, sore throat, tightness of the chest, difficult breathing, disagreeable breath, &c. Price 25 cts. For sale by druggists. 1y20*

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES,

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, a good assortment for sale at FULLER'S Drug Store.

CHANGE OF TIME!

AUGUSTA, BATH & BOOTHBAY

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6th, the **"Steamer Lily,"** Capt. BENJ. B. KIMBALL, will leave Town Landing, Augusta, every TUESDAY THURSDAY & SATURDAY, at 9.00 A. M., for Bath and Boothbay, landing for passengers and freight at intermediate stations on the route—leaving Bath for Boothbay at 3.30 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave Boothbay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 45 A. M.; Bath at 11 00 P. M., arriving at Augusta *in time to connect with Trains going East.*

☞ Freight taken at Reasonable Rates.

For further particulars, inquire of the Clerk on board of the Boat.

Bath, Sept. 1, 1869. 40tf

FOR KENNEBEC RIVER.

The splendid sea-going steamer **Star of the East,** CAPT. JASON COLLINS, will leave the end of Union Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at at 6 o'clock, P. M., and the steamer **Eastern Queen,** CAPT. SAM'L BLANCHARD, every WEDNESDAY at 6. and SATURDAY at 6 o'clock, P. M., for Bath, Richmond, Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, connecting with all Stages running East and West from the River, and the Portland & Kennebec and Androscoggin Railroads.

Returning, leave Augusta at 12 00 M.; Hallowell at 1 45; Gardiner at 3 00; Richmond at 4 00; Bath at 6 00; every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Friday.

Freight at very Low Rates.

AGENTS. H. H Hyde, Boston; J. E. Brown, Bath; J. T. Robinson, Richmond; T. B. Grant, Gardiner; H. Fuller & Son, Hallowell; Longfellow & Sanborn, Augusta. 30tf

PORTLAND & KENNEBEC R.R.

Summer Arrangement May 3,1869

Two Trains Daily between Augusta and Boston.

Passenger Trains leave Augusta for Portland and Boston daily at 5 45 and 11.00 A. M.; Boston for Augusta at 7 30 A. M., and 12 M.; Augusta for Waterville at 3.40 P. M.; Augusta for Gardiner (Accomodation Train) at 7.30 and 11.50 A. M., and 2.15 and 6 00 P. M. Trains are due at Augusta from Bangor at 10 55 A. M.; from Boston at 3 30 and 8 00 P. M.; from Gardiner at 7.00 and 9 45 A. M., 1 45 and 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Bangor from Boston, holding Maine Central through tickets, and wishing to come via Augusta can do so; and from Bangor to Boston, purchase a Maine Central local ticket to Kendall's Mills, and after taking the cars to on this Line the Conductor will furnish a ticket to Boston, making the fare through the same as via the Maine Central Road. L. L. LINCOLN,

Augusta, April 26th, 1869. 23 Supt.

RARE CHANCE FOR

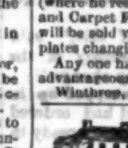
Bargains in Real Estate.

The subscriber offers for sale a farm known as the KELLEY FARM, situated about one mile east of WINTHROP VILLAGE, on the County road leading from Winthrop to Augusta. Said farm contains 110 acres of excellent land, under a good state of cultivation; has a large amount of wood on it—probably five hundred cords or more could be spared, and a sufficient amount be left for the supply of an ordinary farm house. The farm at present produces annually thirty tons or more of hay, and might easily be made to produce double that amount There is a good barn on the place, nearly new; also a nice orchard of young apple trees, and a few old ones. The pasture is well watered—water of the best quality is also brought by aqueduct to a point near the barn, from a never failing spring.

Also for sale all the real estate of the subscriber in Baileyville, (where he resides) consisting of land with houses, barns, stables, and Carpet Factories, &c. All of the above mentioned property will be sold very low, as the owner, owing to ill health, contemplates changing his location to a different climate.

Any one having funds to invest in real estate, will find here an advantageous opportunity to do it. MOSES BAILEY.

Winthrop, 8th mo., 1869. 4w38*



VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

The above farm, formerly known as the Cushman Homestead, is situated in NEW GLOUCESTER, 18 miles from Portland, on the main road, ¼ of a mile from Pownal Depot and Post Office, and one of the most delightful and desirable residences in the State. It consists of 120 acres of excellent land, conveniently divided by stone fences, into tillage, pasturage and woodland. There is also connected with the premises a fine orchard of over 600 thrifty apple trees, in bearing condition, a splendid garden, with a variety of pear, plum and cherry trees, besides a large bed of Wilson's variety of strawberries, (set out new last year and yielding this season 200 boxes) raspberries, currants, a large grape arbor, from which was gathered 12 bushels of grapes last year; flower garden, ornamental trees, &c. The house is three story, brick, with two-story brick L, containing 21 rooms. There is also a fine new stable, with seven horse stalls, carriage house, two large barns. The workshop and other outbuildings are all in complete repair, cellar under entire house, brick cistern in cellar, and three or four wells of water on the premises.

All the buildings are of modern style, and in perfect order. The buildings, with the improvements, could not be erected at the present time less than $12,500. The location of the farm so near the city of Portland, makes it one of the best milk and dairy farms in our State. All the stock, tools, and farm implements will be sold with the property, together with the present crop. The owner being in poor health, intends to move West, and will sell at a great sacrifice. Price $6,000. Terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to GEORGE R. DAVIS & CO.,

4w30 Real Estate and Mortgage Brokers, Portland, Me.

SANDY RIVER FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers his celebrated farm for sale, situated on the Sandy river, in STARKS, it being one of the largest and best stock farms in Somerset County, containing 350 acres, 100 acres of woodland, the remainder has been plowed and is in field or pasture. There are 80 acres of intervale—the upland is a mixture of clay and loam, all free from stone; cuts 100 tons of hay, 40 acres under the plow, farm well watered, three young orchards, and buildings sufficient for the farm, mostly in good repair. Said farm is eleven miles from Skowhegan, and six from Norridgewock, nearest depot. Stock, crops, and farming tools all for sale. Price low—terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, if you wish to purchase, come and see the farm and the subscriber on the premises.

Post Office address, HENRY WILLIAMSON,

Aug. 30, 1869. 4w39 Starks, Me.

FARM FOR SALE.

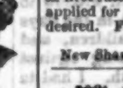
The well known George McLaughlin farm, (so called,) situated about one hundred rods south of China Village, in the County of Kennebec. Said farm contains about one hundred and fifteen acres of choice land, and is in a good state of cultivation. The orchard produces from three to five hundred bushels of grafted fruit annually, and there is a very fine new orchard which will soon be in bearing condition; also a good supply of pears, cherries, plums and grapes. This farm always cuts a good crop of hay, and is well fenced, well wooded, and has an abundance of good cedar. The buildings are large and commodious, and are located some forty rods from the public road, and the avenue leading to the house is finely shaded with large trees. China lake is in full view from the house, and the whole prospect is very beautiful. Schools, churches, stores and Post-office are very near. Terms of payment will be made very liberal, and purchasers are invited to call on JOHN HATCH, China Village.

China Village, Aug. 21, 1869 4w38

FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to ill health, I offer for sale my farm, pleasantly situated in the town of NEW SHARON on the County road leading from New Sharon to Vienna, and two miles from New Sharon village. The farm contains sixty-five acres of good land which is under a high state of cultivation; cuts from twenty to twenty-five tons of English hay, with good pasture and plenty of wood and timber, well fenced with stone wall, with running water at both house and barn, that never fails; an orchard of about fifty trees, mostly grafted. The fields are all smooth and free from stones, and can all be mowed with a machine. The buildings are all good and convenient and in first rate repair. I will sell the above at a good bargain, if applied for soon; will sell the crops, farming tools, and stock if desired. For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH F. GOSS, on the premises.

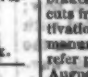
New Sharon, Aug. 20, 1869. 4w38*



FARM FOR SALE.

Being about to change his residence, the subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in FAIRFIELD, Somerset County, on the road leading from North Fairfield to Larone. The farm lays in a square body and contains eighty-two acres of superior clayey loam land, (twenty acres being in woods.) and is well watered, not only with running, living water, but has also two good wells. The barn is 63 by 38 feet, with shed 51 by 16 feet; and the house, a story and a half high, is 27 by 36 feet, with ell 41 by 16 feet, well finished and in good repair. The farm has a superior pasture, in which no weeds, brakes or bushes are growing, and is also well fenced. The farm cuts from 35 to 45 tons of hay, and is in a thorough state of cultivation. The hay has all been consumed upon the farm, and the manure returned to the land. For additional particulars I can refer parties to Mr. S. L. BOARDMAN, editor of the Maine Farmer, Augusta. ZENAS GIFFORD.

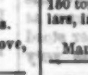
North Fairfield, Aug. 16, 1869. 37tf



FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in MANCHESTER, seven miles from Augusta, containing 320 acres; 130 acres of tillage, 100 acres of pasture and 90 acres of woodland, on which is supposed to be 2,500 cords of wood. Ninety acres of the tillage is of clayey loam of best quality; also, two good orchards. The subscriber will also sell all the hay, stock and farming tools, consisting of 150 tons of hay, 17 head of cattle and 50 sheep. For particulars, inquire of or address the subscriber. CARPENTER WINSLOW.

Manchester, Aug. 23, 1869. 3w39



FARM FOR SALE.

My farm situated on CROSS HILL in Vassalboro', known as the Aaron White farm, one-half mile from Seward's Mills, and eight miles from Augusta. Said farm contains about one hundred acres of good land, and cuts thirty-five tons of hay, has plenty of wood, and is well watered; has a large orchard, bearing from two to three hundred bushels of apples yearly; also one hundred young trees all grafted. Has a large, new barn well finished, and a two-story house in good repair. Price $2,600. I will also sell stock and farming tools if desired. For further information inquire of T P. PATTERSON, on the premises. 4w39*

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in FARMINGDALE, two miles from Hallowell city, and four miles from Augusta and Gardiner. The property offered consists of about thirty acres of land suitably divided into mowing, tillage and pasture. There is a nice young orchard on the farm. Buildings fair and convenient. Also stock, crops and farming tools, if desired. Apply to ENOCH DEERING, on the premises.

Post Office address, Hallowell, Box 222.

Farmingdale, Aug. 27, 1869. 3w39*

FOR SALE!

A Fine Residence in Augusta!

House contains eleven rooms, thoroughly finished in modern style; furnaces and cistern in cellar; large stable attached; large lot; about twelve minutes walk from the Post Office. Can be examined (with a view to purchase) at any time. If wanted within the next three or four months, can be bought at a bargain. Inquire at MAINE FARMER OFFICE.

July 10, 1869. 31tf

FOR SALE.

Situated in Vienna village, a very desirable stand containing three or four acres of good land with fruit trees, currant bushes, &c. The house is a good one well finished and in good repair with woodshed, carriage house and barn, a well of never failing water on the premises. Said stand would be a desirable one for a mechanic or for a physician as there is none in town. LORINDA MOORES.

Vienna, June 21, 1869. 30tf

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE

Of about 30 acres, situated in Winslow on the River road, three miles from Waterville; it is of easy tillage, free from stones and well adapted to orcharding and small fruits, there is a young and thrifty orchard now growing upon the place of some 75 trees mostly grafted; water is abundant and excellent; it cuts about 16 tons of hay and is adapted to raising grain; the house is a small but neat cottage nearly new; the barn is a very good one, some 40 feet square. Price, $1,400.00.

GEO. L. BAILEY.

Winslow, Sept. 7th, 1869. 38tf

FARM FOR SALE

At South Newburgh. Said farm contains 150 acres of land, cuts 35 tons of hay, is well supplied with water and wood, has two good orchards of mostly grafted fruit, large house with ell, woodshed and carriage house, and two good barns, for further particulars inquire of J. C. WHITNEY, E. Dixmont, Me. 46tf

FOR SALE.

One Horse, Carriage and Harness. Apply to Hon. SAMUEL TITCOMB, Augusta, Me. 35tf

HOT AIR FURNACES,

For Wood and Coal. For sale by A. P. GOULD. 4m34

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

SONG, BLUE EYES.

I.

Soft eyes of Heavenly hue,
The pure, the good, the true,
Look from thy open windows of the soul;
Fair mirror of the skies
Which curtain Paradise,
And beauty all immortal there unroll:
Thy tender light falls soft and clear
As summer's hues at even;
Like mem'ries of those moments dear
When earth seemed most like heaven:
Oh beautiful disguise
Of angels from the skies,
Who tarry for a season on the earth;
Who fold their sheltering wings
O'er sorrow while she sings
Her melancholy plaint amid life's dearth.

II.

Blue eyes and golden curls,
Whose merry sunshine swirls
Though every open door of willing hearts;
Which gild the darkest clouds,
That o'er our pathway shrouds,
With promise when all other light departs:
Thy genial rays fall bright and warm
With hope upon life's ill;
Like bows where all were clouds and storm,
When winds are hushed and still;
Oh dreamy, tender eyes,
Whose guardian angel flies
So near the depths reflect his beauteous face;
My heart has warmth and room
For all thy gentle bloom,
And fain would fashion there thy dwelling-place.

O. R. M.

Washington, D. C. Sept., 1869.

Our Story-Teller.

JELLICO AND HIS PACK.

BY JOHNNY LUDLOW.

It was not at all in a good part of Evesham. The street was narrow and dirty, the shop the same. Over the door might be seen written, "Tobias Jellico, Linendraper and Huckster." One Monday—which is market-day at Evesham' as the world knows—in going past it with Hugh, he trod on his bootlace and broke it, and we turned in to get another. It was a stuffy shop, filled with bundles as well as wares, and behind the counter stood Mr. Jellico himself, a dark man of forty, with deep-set blue eyes, that seemed to meet at the nose, so close were they together.

The lace was a penny he said, and Tod laid down sixpence. Jellico handed the sixpence to a younger man who was serving lower down, and began showing us all kinds of articles—neckties, handkerchiefs, fishing-lines cigar-light, for he seemed to deal in varieties. Hugh had put in his bootlace, but we could not get away.

"I tell you we don't want anything of this," said Tod, in his haughty way, for the persistency of the fellow had tired him out. "Give me my change."

The other man brought the change wrapped up in paper, and we went on to the inn. Tod had ordered the pony to be put in the chaise, and it stood ready in the yard. Just then a white-haired, feeble old man came into the yard, and begged. Tod opened the paper of half-pence.

"The miserable cheat," he called out. "If you'll believe me, Johnny, that fellow has only given me fourpence in change. If I'd time I'd go back to him. Sam, do you know anything of one Jellico, who keeps a fancy shop?" asked he of the hostler.

"A fancy shop, sir?"

"Sells calico and lucifer matches."

"Oh, I know!" broke forth Sam. "He have got a cousin with him, sir."

"No doubt. It was the cousin that cheated me. Mistakes are mistakes, and the best of us are liable to them; but if that was a mistake, I'll eat the lot."

"It's as much of a leaving-shop as draper's, sir. Leastways, it's said that women can take things in and borrow money on them.'

"Oh!" said Tod. "Borrow a shilling on a Dutch-oven to-day, and pay two to-morrow to get it out."

"Anyway, Jellico does a fine trade, for he gives credit," concluded Sam.

But the change might have been a mistake.

In driving home, Tod pulled up at George Reed's cottage. Everybody must remember hearing where that was, and of Reed's getting put into prison by Major Parrifer. "Get down there, Johnny," said he, "and see if Reed's there. He must have left work."

I went up the path where Reed's children were playing, and opened the cottage door. Mrs. Reed and two neighbors stood holding out something that looked like a gown-piece. With a start and a grab Mrs. Reed caught the stuff, and hid it under her apron, and the two others looked round at me with scared faces.

"Reed here? No, sir," she answered in a sort of flurry. "He had got to go over to Alcester after work. I don't expect him home much afore ten to-night."

I shut the door, thinking nothing. Reed was a handy man at many things, and Tod wanted him to help make some alteration in the pheasantry at the Manor. It was Tod who had set it up—a long, narrow place enclosed with green trellised work, and some gold and silver pheasants running about in it. The Squire had been against it at first, and told Tod he'd not have workmen bothering about the place. So Tod got Reed to come in of an evening after his day's work, and in a fortnight the thing was up. Now he wanted him again to alter it; he had found out it was too narrow. This was one of Tod's failings. If he took a thing in his head it must be done off-hand. The Squire railed at him for his hot-headed impatience; but in point of fact he was just the same himself. Tod had been over to Bill Whitney's, and found their pheasantry was twice as wide as his.

"Confound Alcester," cried Tod in his vexation, as he drove on home. "If Reed could have come up now and seen what it is I want done, he might have begun upon it tomorrow evening."

"The Pater says it is quite wide enough as it is, Tod."

"You shut up, Johnny. If I pay Reed out of my own pocket, it's nothing to anybody."

On Tuesday he sent me to Reed's again. It was a nice spring afternoon, but I'm not sure that I thanked him for giving me the walk. Especially when upon lifting the latch of the door I found it fastened. Down I sat on the bench outside the open window to wait—where Cathy had sat many a time in the days gone by, making believe to nurse the children, and that foolish young Parrifer would be leaning against the pear tree on the other side of the path. I had to leave my message with Mrs. Reed, and supposed she had but stepped into a neighbor's.

Buzz, buzz; hum, hum. Why, those voices were in the kitchen! The lower part of the casement was level with the top of my head; I turned round and stretched up my eyes to look.

Well! Surprises, it is said, are the lot of man. It was his face, unless my sight deceived itself. The same blue eyes, that were in the shop at Evesham the day before, were inside Mrs. Reed's kitchen now; Mr. Tobias Jellico's. The place looked crowded with women. He was smiling and talking to them in the most persuasive manner imaginable, his hands waving a persuasive accompaniment, on one of which glittered a ring with a yellow stone in it.

They were a vast deal too agreeably engrossed to see me, and I looked on at leisure. A kind of pack, open, rested on the floor; the table was covered with all kinds of things for women's dress; silks, cottons, ribbons, meatles; which Mrs. Reed and the others were leaning over and fingering.

"Silks ain't for the like of us; I'd never have the cheek to put one on," cried a voice that I knew at once for shrill Peggy Dickon's. Next to her stood Ann Dovey, the blacksmith's wife; who was very pretty, and vain accordingly.

"What kind o' stuff d'ye call this, master?" she asked.

"That's called lane," answered Jellico. "It's all pure wool."

"It's a'most as shiny as silk. I say, Mrs. Reed, d'ye think this 'ud wear?"

"It 'ud wear forever," put in Jellico. "Ten yards of it 'ud make as good a gown as ever went on a lady's back; and the cost is but two shillings a yard."

"Two shillings! Let's see—what 'ud that come to. Why, twenty, wouldn't it? My patience, I shouldn't never dare to run up that score for one gownd."

Jellico laughed pleasantly. "You take it Mrs. Dovey. It just suits your bright cheeks. Pay me when you can and how you can; sixpence a week, or a shilling a week, or two shillings, as you can make it easy. It's like getting a gown for nothing.

"So it is," cried Anna Dovey, in a glow of delight. And, by the voice, no doubt Mr. Jellico knew that she had as good as yielded to the temptation. He got out his yard measure.

"Ten yards?" said he.

"I'm a' most afeard. Will you promise not to bother me for the money faster nor I can pay it?"

"You needn't fear any bothering from me; only just keep up the trifle you've got to pay off weekly."

He measured off the gown length. "You'll want some ribbon to trim it with, won't you?" said he.

"Ribbin—well, I dun know. Dovey might say ribbin were to smart for me."

"Not a bit on't, Ann Dovey," spoke up another woman—and she was our carter's wife, Susan Potter. "It wouldn't look like nothing without some ribbin. That there grass-green satin 'ud be nice upon it."

"And that grass-green's dirt cheap," said Jellico. "You'd get four or five yards of it for a shilling or two. Won't you be tempted now?" he added to Susan Potter. She laughed.

"Not with them things. I shouldn't hear the last on't if Potter out I went on tick for finery. He's rough, and might beat me. I'd like a check apron, and a yard o' calico."

"Perhaps I might take a apron or two, sir, if you made it easy," said Mrs. Dickon.

"In course I'll make it easy; and a gown too if you'll have it. Let me cut you off the fellow to this of Mrs. Dovey's."

"It ain't o' no good asking me, Mr. Jellico. Ann Dovey can buy gownds; she haven't got no children; I've got a bushel on 'em. No; I dont dare. I wish I might! Last year, up at Cookhill wake, I see a sweet gownd not unlike this what had got green ribbons atop of it," added the woman longingly.

Being (I suppose) a kind of Mephistopheles in his line, Mr. Tobias Jellico accomplished his wish and cut off a gown against her judgment. He sold other gowns, and "ribbins," and trumpery; the yard measure had nearly as little rest as the women's tongues. Mrs. Reed's turn to be served seemed to come last; after the manner of her betters, she yielded precedence to her guests.

"Now for me, sir,' she said. "You've done a good stroke o' business here to-day, Mr. Jellico, and I hope you won't objec' to change that there piece as I bought last Monday for some have been a looking at it, and we don't think it'll wear,"

"Oh, I'll change it." readily answered Jellico. "You should put a few more shillings on, Mrs. Reed; better have a good thing when you're about it. It's always cheaper in the end."

"Well, I suppose it is," she said. "But I'm a'most frightened at the score that'll be running up."

"It's easily wiped off," answered the man, pleasantly. "Just a shilling or two weekly."

There was more chaffering and talking; and after that came the chink of money. The women had each a book, and Jellico had his book, and they were compared with his, and made straight. As he came out with the pack on his back, he saw me sitting on the bench, and looked hard; whether he knew me again, I can't say.

Just then Frank Stirling ran by, turning down Piefinch lane. I went after him; the women's tongues inside were working like so many steam engines, and it was as well to let them run down.

Halfway down Piefinch lane on the left there was a turning, called Piefinch cut. It had grown into a street. All kinds of shops had been opened, dealing in small wares, and two public houses. A pawnbroker from Alcester had opened a branch establishment here—which had set the world a gaping more than they would at a wild beast show. It was managed by a Mr. Figg. Mr. Figg's three balls stood out in the middle of the Cut, and the blacksmith's forge, to which Stirling was bound, was next door. He wanted something done to a piece of iron. While we were standing amid the sparks, who should go into the house on the other side the way but Jellico and his pack.

"Yes, he should come into mine, he should, that fellow," ironically observed John Dovey; who was a good-natured, dark-eyed little man, with a tolerable share of sense. "I'd be after trundling him out again, feet foremost."

"It is a travelling hawker?" asked Stirling.

"He's a sight worse nor that, sir," answered Dovey. "If you buy wares of a hawker you must pay for 'em at the time: no money, no goods. But this here fellow induces the women to buy his things on tick, he does; Tuesday arter Tuesday he comes a prowling into this here Cut, and does a roaring trade. His pack'll walk out o' that house a bit lighter nor it goes in. Stubbs' wife lives over there; Tanken's wife, she lives there: and there be others. If I hadn't learnt that nobody gets no good by interfering a'tween men and their wives, I'd ha' telled Stubbs and Tanken long ago what was a going on."

It had been on the tip of my tongue to say where I had just seen Jellico, and the trade he was doing. Remembering in time that Mrs. Dovey had been one of the larger purchasers, I kept it in. The blacksmith hummed a verse of a song popular in our country, that sets forth the grief a man comes to who ventures on any such interference as that he had hinted at, beginning "Mr. Bourn and his Wife."

"His name's Jellico," Dovey broke off to say, as he hammered away at Stirling's iron. "He have got a shop somewhere over in Evesham. It's twelve or fifteen months since he took to come here. When I first see him I wondered where the deuce the hawker's round could be, appearing in the Cut so quick and reu'lar; but I soon found he was no reg'lar hawker. Says I to my wife, 'Dont you go and have no dealings with that there pest, for I'll not stand it, and might be tempted to stop it summar." "All right, Jack," said she; 'when I wants things I'll deal at the old shop at Alcester.' But there's other wives round about us doing strokes and strokes o' trade with him; 'taint all of 'em, Master Ludlow, as is so sensible as our Ann."

Considering the stroke of trade I had just seen done by Ann Dovey, it was as well not to hear this. "Mr. Bourn and his Wife," was perhaps not a particularly genteel song: but I took up the humming of the second verse, and sat down on a rusty grate.

"If he's not a hawker, what is he?" asked Stirling, swaying himself on a beam in the roof; and I'm sure I did not know either.

"It's a cursed system," said John Dovey; "and I say that afore your faces, young gents. It may do for the towns, if they choose to have it—that's their business; but it don't do for us. What the pigs do our women here want o' fine shawls and gownds?—a decking o' theirselves out as if they was so many Jezebels? 'But taint that. Let 'em deck, if they've got no sense to see how ill it looks on their sunfreckled faces, and hands hard wi' work; it's the ruin it brings. Just you move on t'other side, Master Ludlow; you be right in the way of the sparks. There's a iron pot over there as does for sitting on."

"I'm all right, Dovey. Tell us about Jellico."

Jellico's system was this, Dovey said: He brought over a huge pack of goods every Tuesday afternoon in a pony gig; put up the pony and carried the pack on his round, tempting the women right and left to buy. Husbands away at work and children at school, the field was open. *He asked for no ready money down.* The purchases were entered in a book, and to be paid off weekly by instalments. They had to be kept up; Jellico saw to that. However short the household had to run of the weekly necessaries, Jellico's money must be ready for him. It was an awful tax, just as Dovey described it, and drifted into at first without thought of ill. The debt in itself was bad enough; but the fear lest it should come to their husbands' ears was almost worse. As Dovey described all this in his homely but rather flowery language, it put me in mind of those pleasure-seekers that sail too far over a sunny sea in thoughtless heedlessness, and suspect no danger till their vessel is right amid the breakers.

"There haven't been no blow-ups yet to speak of," said the blacksmith. "But they be coming. I could just put my finger upon half a dozen women at this blessed minute what's wearing of theirselves to shadders. They come here to Figg's in the dusk o' evening wi' things hid under their aprons. The longer Jellico let's it go on, the worse it gets, for they *will* be tempted, the she-creatures, and buys made-flowers to-day and ribbons tomorrow. If Jellico lets 'em, that is. He knows pretty sure where he may trust and where he mayn't. He won't let his pocket suffer in the long run. He knows another thing, he do—that the further he staves off any big noise the profitabler it'll be for him. Once let that come, and Master Jellico might get hunted out o' the Cut, and his pack and its finery kicked to shreds."

"But why are the women such fools, Dovey?" asked Stirling.

"You might as well ask why folks eats and drinks, sir," retorted Dovey, his begrimmed eyes lighted with the flame. "A love o' their faces is just born with the women, and it goes with 'em to their grave. Set a parcel o' finery afore 'em, and the best'll find their eyes a-longing, and their mouths a-watering. It's said Eve used to do up her hair, a looking down into a clear pool."

"Putting it in that light, Dovey, I wonder all the women here don't go in for Mr. Jellico's temptations."

"Some on 'em has got better sense; and some has got husbands what's up to the thing. A many o' the men knows some'at about Jellico, but their women at home contrives to deceive 'em, and they suspect nothing. The fellow with the pack, they supposes, don't concern their folks at home, and so never bothers theirselves about him and his doings. He takes care to come, you see, when they be safe away at work. I'd like to drap a hint to some of 'em to go home unexpected some Tuesday afternoon, but may be it's best let alone."

Dovey partly hummed, partly sang, the third verse of "Mr. Bourn and his Wife." Stirling brought himself to anchor on the iron pot, and brandished a bar of pig-iron.

"I suppose your wife is one of the sensible ones, Dovey?" and I kept my countenance as I said it.

"She daredn't be nothing else, Master Johnny. I be a trifle loud if I'm put out. Not she," emphatically added Dovey, his strong, bared arm dealing down a heavy blow on the anvil, and sending up a whole cloud of sparks. I'd never get put in jail for her, as she knows; I'd shave her hair off first. Run up a score with that there Jellico! No, she'd not be such a fool as that. You should hear how she goes on again her neighbors that does run it, and the fools she call s'em."

Poor John Dovey. Where ignorance is bliss——

"Why, if I thought my wife could hoodwink me as some of 'em does their men, I'd never hold up my head of one while, for shame; no, not in my own forge," continued Dovey. "Ann's temper's a bit trying sometimes, wants keeping in order; but she'd be above deceit o' that paltry sort. She don't need to act it neither; I give her a whole ten shillings t'other day, and she went and laid it out for heself at Alcester."

No doubt. Any amount of shillings would soon be sacrificed to Ann's vanity.

"How much longer is that thing going to take, Dovey?"

"Just about two minutes, sir. 'Twere a cranky ——there he goes."

The break in Dovey's answer was caused by the appearance of Jellico. He came out, shouldering his pack. The blacksmith looked after him down the Cut, and saw him turn in elsewhere.

"I thought he were a-going there," said he; "'taint often he passes that there dwelling. Other houses seems to have their turn, turn and turn about; but that un gets him constant."

"It's where Bird's wife lives, is it not Dovey?"

"It's where she lives, fast enough, sir. And Bird, he be safe at his over-looking work, five miles off, without no fear of his popping in home to hinder the dealing and chaffering. But she'd better mind—though Bird do get a'most three pound a week, he have got means for every sixpence of it, with his peck o' children, six young uns of her'n, and six of his first wife's, and none on 'em yet able to earn a penny piece. If Bird thought she was running up a score with Jellico, he'd give her two black eyes as soon as look at her."

"Bird's wife never seems to have any good clothes at all, as if she'd not a decent gown to her back," said Stirling.

"What she buys is mostly things for the little uns: shimmys and pinafores, and that," replied Dovey. "Letty Bird's one o' them that's more improvidenter nor a body of any sense 'ud believe, Master Sterling; she never has a coin by the Wednesday night, she hasn't. The little uns 'ud be a-rolling naked in the gutter, but for what she gets on tick off Jellico; and Bird, seeing 'em, might beat her for that. That don't mend the system; the score's a-being run up, and it'll bring trouble sometime as sure as a gun. Beside that, if there was no Jellico to serve her with his poison, she'd *have* to save enough for decent clothes. Don't you see how the thing works, sir?"

"Oh, I see it," carelessly answered Stirling. "D'ye call the pack's wares poison, Dovey?"

"Yes I do," said Dovey, stoutly, as he handed Stirling his iron. "They'll poison the peace o' many a household in this here Cut. You two young gents just look out else, and see."

We came away with the iron. At the end of Piefinch lane, Frank Stirling took the road to the court, and I turned into Reed's. The wife was by herself then, giving the children their early tea.

"Reed shall come up to the manor as soon as he gets home, sir," she said, in answer to Tod's message.

"I was here before this afternoon, Mrs. Reed, and couldn't get in. You were too busy to hear me at the door."

The knife halted in the bread she was cutting, and she glanced up for a moment; but seemed to think nothing, and finished the slice.

"I've been very busy, Master Ludlow. I'm sorry you've had to come twice, sir."

"Busy enough, I should say, with Jellico's pack emptied on the table, and you and the rest buying up at steam pace."

The words were out of my lips before I saw her startled gesture of caution, pointing to the children; it was plain that they were not to know anything about Jellico. She had an honest face but it turned as red as scarlet.

"Do you think it a good plan, Mrs. Reed, to get things upon trust, and to have to make up money for them weekly?" I could not help saying to her as she came to the door.

"I'm beginning to doubt whether it is, sir."

"If Reed thought he had a debt hanging over him, that might fall at any moment——"

"For the love of mercy, sir, don't say nothing to Reed!" came the startling interruption. "You won't, will you, Master Johnny?"

"Not I. Don't fear. But if I were you, Mrs. Reed, for my own sake, I'd cut all connection with Jellico. Better deal at a fair shop."

She nodded her head as I went through the gate; but the scarlet of her face had turned to a sickly whiteness that spoke of terror. Was the woman so deep in the dangerous books already?

Reed came up in the evening, and Tod showed him what he wanted done. As the man was measuring the trellis-work, Hannah happened to pass. She asked him how he was getting on.

"Amongst the middlings," answered Reed, shortly. "I was a bit put out just now."

"What by?" asked Hannah, who said anything she chose before me without the smallest ceremony; and Tod had gone away.

"As I was coming up here Ingram stops me, and asks if I couldn't let him have the bit of money I owed him. I stared at the man; what money was I likely to owe him——"

"Ingram the cow-keeper?"

"Ingram the cow-keeper. So, talking a bit, I found there was a matter of six shillings due to him for the children's milk; it was ever so long since my wife had paid. Back I went to her to know the reason why—and it was that made me late coming up here, Master Johnny."

"I suppose he'd sold her skim milk for new, and she thought she'd make him wait for his money," returned Hannah.

"All she said to me was that she didn't think it had been running so long; Ingram said she always told him she was short of money and couldn't pay," answered Reed. "Anyway, I don't think she'll let it run on again. It put me out, thought. I'd rather go off into the workhouse, or die of starvation, than I'd let it be said in the place my wife didn't pay as she went on."

I saw through the difficulty, and should have liked to give Reed a hint touching Jellico. Failing the practicability of that, I helped Reed at the measurement, and whistled the fourth and last verse of "Mr. Bourn and his Wife," which had been left unfinished at the blacksmith's forge.

Now it was rather strange that in all two days Jellico and the mischief he was working should be thus brought before me in three or four ways, considering that I had never in my life heard of the man before. But it was so, and I am only telling you what is true. I don't want to say anything against the man personally; the mischief lay in the system. That Jellico sold his goods at a nice rate for dearness, and used persuasion with the women to buy them, was as plain as the sun at noonday; but in these respects he was no worse than are many of the shopkeepers. He went to the houses in turn, and the women met him; it might be several weeks before the meeting was held at Mrs. Reed's again. Ann Dovey could not enjoy the hospitality of receiving him at hers, as her husband's work lay at home. But she was a constant visitor to the other places.

And the time went on; and Mr. Jellico's trade flourished. But we heard nothing more about it at Dyke Manor, and I naturally forgot it.

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"Just six shillings on it, Mr. Figg! That's all I want to-day, but I can't do without that."

That so well-conducted and tidy a woman as George Reed's wife should be in what the Cut called familiarly the "pawn-shop," would have surprised everybody not in the secret. But she it was. Mr. Figg, a little man with weak eyes and a few scattered locks of light hair, turned over the offered loan with his finger and thumb; a gray gown of some shiny woolen stuff.

"How many times have this gound been brought here, Mrs. Reed?" asked he.

"I haven't counted them. Why? What's that got to do with it?"

"Cause it's a proof as it must be a-getting the worse for wear," was the answer, given disparagingly.

"It's just as good as it was the day I had it out o' Jellico's pack," said Mrs. Reed, sadly subdued, as of late she had always seemed.

Mr. Figg turned to the light the parts most likely to be worn of the gown. "Look here," said he. "What d'ye call that?"

There was a little fraying certainly in places. Mrs. Reed had eyes and could see it.

"It don't stand to reason as a gound'll wear forever and show no marks. You puts this here gound in of a Wednesday morning or so, and gets it out of a Saturday night to wear Sundays. Wear and tear is wear and tear."

Mrs. Reed could not deny the accusation. All the available articles her home contained, that is, the few her husband was not likely to observe the absence of, together with as much of her own wardrobe as she could by any shift do without, were already on a visit to Mr. Figg; and which, according to present look-out, promised to be a permanent one. The gown was obliged to be taken out periodically. Had she not appeared decent on Sundays, her husband would have demanded the reason why.

"You've give me six shillings on it afore," she argued.

"Can't again. Don't mind lending five; next week it'll be but four. It warn't never worth more nor ten new," added Mr. Figg loudly, to drown remonstrances.

"Why, I gave Jellico double for it! Where's the use of running things down?"

As Jellico was once a friend of Mr. Figg's—for he was certainly the cause of three parts of his pledges being brought—the pawn-broker let it pass. Mrs. Reed went home with her five shillings, her eyes taking quite a wild look of distress, glancing cornerwise on all sides, as if she feared an ambush.

It had not been a favorable year; weather had been bad, strikes were prevalent, money was dear, labor scarce. Men were ready to snatch the work out of each other's mouths; some were quite unemployed, others less than they used to be. Of course the homes in Piefinch Cut, and other similar small homes not in the Cut, went on short commons. And if the women had been nearly unable to get on before and stave off exposure, anybody may see that that was a feat impracticable now. One of them, Mrs. Reed, thought the doubt and difficulty and remorse and dread would kill her.

Dread of her husband's discovering the truth, and dread of his being called upon to answer for the debt. Unable to keep up her weekly interest and payments to Mr. Jellico for some time now, the main debt had only accumulated. She owed him two pounds nineteen shillings. And two pounds nineteen shillings to a laborer's wife seems like a wide gulf that can never be bridged over while life shall last. Besides this, she had been obliged to go in debt at the general shop; that had added itself up now to eight-and-twenty shillings, and they were threatening the county court. There were other little odds and ends of liabilities less urgent, a few shillings in all. To those not acquainted with the simple living of a rural district, this may not sound so very overwhelming; those who are, know what it means, and what an awful strait to which Mrs. Reed (with others) had reduced herself.

She had grown so thin as hardly to be able to keep her clothes upon her. Sleeping and waking, a dead wall crowded with figures, as a huge sum, seemed to be before her eyes. Lately she had taken to dream of hanging feet downwards over a precipice, held up only by the grasp of her hands on its edge. Nearly always she awoke with the horror; and it would seem to her that it was worse to wake up to life and its cares, than to fall on down to death and be at rest from them.

Carrying home the five shillings in her hand, Mrs. Reed sat down in her kitchen and wiped her face, damp with pallor. She had begun to ask—not so much what the ending would be, but how soon it would come. With the five shillings in her hand she must find food and necessaries until Saturday night; there was no more credit. And this was only Wednesday morning. With credit stopped and supplies stopped, her husband would naturally make inquiries, and all must come out. Mrs. Reed wondered whether she should die of the shame—if she had to stay and face it. Three of the shillings must be paid that afternoon to Ingram the milkman; he would not be quiet any longer; and the woman cast her aching eyes round her room, and saw nothing that it was possible to take away and raise money on.

She had got the potatoes on the fire when the children ran in, little toddling things, from school. Some rashers of bacon lay on the table ready to be toasted. Reed, earning pretty good wages, had been accustomed to live well; with careful management he knew they might do so still. Little did he suspect the state things had got into.

"Tatty dere, mov'er," began the eldest, who could not speak well.

"Tatty dere" meant "Cathy's there;" and the mother looked up from the bacon. Cathy Parrifer (though nobody called her by her new name, but Cathy Reed still) stood at the outer gate, in tatters as usual, talking to some man who had a paper in his hand. Mrs. Reed's heart leaped into her mouth; she lived in dread of everything. A stranger approaching the place made her sick, and now the terror, whose shadow had been so long looming, was come in reality. Catherine came bounding up the garden to tell the tale; the man standing at the gate was waiting to see her father come home to dinner to serve him with a summons for the county court. Mrs. Reed knew at once what it was for; the eight-and-twenty shillings owing at the general shop. Her face grew white as she sunk into a chair; cold drops broke out over her as large as peas.

"Couldn't you get him to leave the paper with me, Cathy?" she whispered, insane ideas of getting up the money somehow floating into her her brain.

"He won't," answered Cathy. "He means to give that to father purseually, he says, if he stays till night."

Just as many another has felt in some apparently insurmountable obstacle, that seemed to be turning their hair gray in the little space of time that you can peel an apple, felt Mrs. Reed. Light seemed to be closing, shame and misery and blackness to be opening. Her hands seemed powerless to put the bacon into the Dutch-oven.

But there ensued a respite. A very short one; but still a respite. While the summons-server was lingering outside, Reed came in through the back garden, having got over the stile in Piefinch Lane. It was not often he choose that way; accident caused him to do it to-day. Mrs. Reed, really not knowing what she did or said, told Cathy there'd be a morsel of dinner for her if she'd like to stop and eat it. As Cathy was not in the luck of such offers every day, she remained; and in her good nature talked and laughed to divert any suspicion.

But the man at the gate began to smell rat; perhaps the bacon as well. Dinner hour almost over, and no George Reed had come home! He suddenly thought of the back entrance, and walked up to see. Paper in hand, he gave a thump at the house door. Reed was about to leave then; and he went down the path by the man's side, opening the paper. Mrs. Reed, more like a ghost than a woman, took a glance through the window.

"I can't face it, Catherine. When I'm gone, you'd better come home here and do what you can for the children. Tell him all; it's of no good trying to hide it any longer."

She took her shawl from a press and put her bonnet on; and then stooped to kiss her children, saying good-bye in a burst of grief.

"But where are you going?" cried the wondering Cathy.

"Anywhere. If I be tempted to do anything desperate, Cathy, tell father not to think too bad of me, as he might, if I was living."

She escaped by the back door. Catherine let her go, uncertain what to be at for the best. Her father was striding back up the garden-path, and the storm was coming. As a preliminary van-guard, Cathy snatched up the youngest girl and held her on her lap. The summons-server was calling after Reed, apparently giving some instructions, and that took up another minute or two; but he came in at last.

Cathy told as much of the truth as she dared; her father was too angry for her to venture on all. In his passion he said his wife might go and be hanged.

Cathy answered that she had the same as said it was something of that she meant to do.

But talking and acting are two things; and when it came to be put to the test, Mrs. Reed found herself no more capable of entering upon any desperate course than the rest of us are. And, just as I had been brought in accidentally to see the beginning, so I was accidentall brought in at the ending.

We were at home again for the holidays, and I had been over for an afternoon at the Stirlings. Events in this world happen very strangely. Upon setting out to walk back in the cool of the late summer's evening, I took the way by Dyke Brook instead of either of the two ordinary roads. Why I chose it I did not know then; I do not now; I never shall know. When fairly launched into the fields, I asked myself why on earth I had come that way, for it was the loneliest to be found in the two countries.

Turning sharp round the dark clump of trees by Dyke Brook (which just there is wide enough for a pond and as deep as two), I came upon somebody in a gray straw bonnet, standing on its brink and looking down into the water.

"Halloa, Mrs. Reed! Is that you?"

Before I forget the woe-stricken face she turned upon me, the start she gave, I must forget memory. Down she sat on the stump of a tree, and burst into sobs.

"What is it?" I asked, standing before her.

"Master Johnny, I've been for hours round it, round and round, wanting the courage to throw myself in; and I haven't done it."

"Just you tell me all about the trouble," I said, from the opposite stump.

And she did tell me. Alone there for so many hours, battling with herself and Death (it's not wrong to say so), my coming seemed to unlock all the gates of reticence, and she told me what I've written above.

"God knows I never thought to bring it to such a pass as this," she sobbed. "I went into it without any sence of doing harm. One day, when I happened to be at Miles Dickon's Jellico came in with his pack, and I was tempted to buy some ribbon. I said he might come and show me his things the next week, and he did, and I bought a shilling or two a week; like having the things for nothing. And that went on; a'most every Tuesday I took some trifle of him, may be a bit o' print for the little uns, or holland for pianofores; and I gave Cathy a cotton gownd, for she hadn't one to her back. I didn't buy as some of 'em did for the sake of show and bedecking, but useful things, Master Johnny," she added, sobbing bitterly. "And this has come of it, and I wish I was at rest in that there blessed water."

"Now, Mrs. Reed! do you suppose you would be at *rest?*"

"Heaven have mercy on me! It's the thought o' the sin and o' what might come after, that makes me hold back from it."

Looking at her, shading her eyes with her hand, her elbow on her lap, and her face one of the saddest for despair I ever saw, it made me think of the strange contrasts there are in the world. For the want of about five pounds this woman was seeking to end her life; some have done as much for five-and-twenty thousand.

"I've not a friend in the whole world that could help me," she said. "But it's not that, Master Johnny; it's the shame on me for having brought things to such a pass. If the Lord would be pleased to take me, and save me from the sin of lifting a hand again my own life!"

"Look here, Mrs. Reed. As to what you call foe shame, I suppose we all have to go in some sort or another of that, as we jog along. As you are not taken, I should look on that as an intimation that you must live and make the best of things."

"Live! how, sir? I can't never show myself at home. Reed he'll have to go to jail, for the law will put him there. I'd not face the world, sir, knowing it was for my thoughtless debts."

Could I help her? Ought I to help her? If I went to old Brandon and said I must have five pounds, why old Brandon in the end would give it to me, after he had gone on rather hot for an hour. If I did not help her, and any harm came——

"You promise me never think about pools again, Mrs. Reed, except in the way of eels, and I promise to see you through this."

She looked up more hopeless than before. "There ain't nothing to be done for me, Master Johnny. There's the shame, and the talkin o' the neighbors—"

"Yes, you need mind that. Why, they are all in the same boat!"

"And there's Reed, sir; he'd never forgive me. He'd——"

Of all cries, she interrupted herself with about the worst; something she saw behind me had frightened her. In another moment she had darted to the pond, and Reed was holding her back from it.

"Be thee a born fool?" roared Reed. "Dost think thee'st not done enough harm as it is, but thee must want to cap it by putting the'self in there? That would mend it, that would,"

She released herself from him, and slipped on the grass, Reed standing between her and the pond. But he seemed to think better of it, and stepped aside

"Jump in, an' the likes to," said he, continuing to speak in the familiar home manner. "I once saw a woman ducked in the Severn for pocket-picking at Worcester races, and she came out all the cooler and better for't."

"I never thought to bring trouble on nobody, George," she sobbed. "It seems to have come on and on, like a great monster growing bigger and bigger as you looks at him, till I couldn't get away from it."

"Couldn't or wouldn't, which dy'e mean?" retorted Reed. "Why you women were ever created to bother us, bangs me. I hope you'll find you can keep the children, when I and a dozen more of us be in jail. Twon't be my first visit."

"Look here, Reed, I've promised to set it right for her. Don't worry over it."

"I'll not accept help from anybody; not from you, Master Johnny. What she has done she must abide by."

"The bargain's made, Reed; you can't break it if you would. Perhaps a great trouble may come to me sometime in my life that I may be glad to be helped out of. Mrs. Reed will get the money to-morrow, only she need not tell the parish where she found it!"

"Oh, George, let it be so!" she implored through her tears. "If Master Johnny's good enough to do this, let him. I might save up by little to repay him in time. If you went to jail through me! I'd rather die!"

"Will you let it be a lesson to you and to keep out of Jellico's clutches in future?" he asked, sternly.

"It's a lesson that'll last me to the end of my days," she said with a shiver. "Please God you let me get out of this trouble, I'll not fall into another like it."

"Then come along home to the children," said he, his voice softening a little. "And leave that there pond and your folly behind you."

I was obliged to tell Mr. Brandon and the Squire, and they both pitched well into me with their tongues; but neither was really angry; I saw that. As to the five pounds, I only wish as much relief could be oftener given with as little money.

☞ The rose has its thorns; the diamond its specks, and the best man his failings.

☞ A poor woman can see more sympathy in a sixpence than in streams of tears.

☞ The consolers of human hearts may bear broken hearts in their own bosoms.

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For the sale of its

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west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

GOVERNMENT LAND GRANT OF THREE MILLION ACRES.

Extending in alternate sections on either side of the track from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U. S. Bonds, as

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The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as assets another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas.

And although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEAR TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven Per Cent. Interest, in Gold.

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the Company paying the tax.

The **principal** of the Loan is made **payable in Gold,** in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

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at option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in	New York,	$35 (gold) each half year.	
"	" London,	£7 8s. 10.	" "
"	" Frankfort,	87 fr. 30 krtzs.,	" "

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A SURE CURE AND INSTANT RELIEF.

For
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Colic, Cramps,
Bites and Stings,
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The living and the dead,
A *Rock* on which to lean
When hope and strength are fled.

A *Light-house* on the shore
Saves human ships from wreck,
Dost health and strength restore
To every man on deck.

'Tis *Water* to the faint
To cool the parching tongue,
The blessings of Pain Paint
A million men have sung.

Pain Paint is like the *Sun*
Gives life and vigor new,
To every nation run,
Refreshing as the dew.

'Tis *Freedom* to the slave,
Pain Paint those fetters broke;
No drugs or dosing knave
Robinds the heathen yoke.

'Tis *Summer* to the drear,
'Tis *Victory* to the lost,
'Tis *Fruit* and golden ear
To those by famine tossed.

A *Friend* amid our foes,
A *Breeze* in torrid zones,
Pain Paint will banish woes,
'Tis *Meat* instead of bones.

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'Tis money in the till,
Or *Wine* instead of dregs;
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I have not lost a single patient in sixteen months past, since using Dr. Wolcott's Pain Paint and Annihilator in my practice The cause of my success I owe to his medicines. I cured a case of Cancer with thirty ounces of Pain Paint. This patient was resigning himself to a surgical operation. He is now entirely well. Also cured a woman with Cancer of the womb of six years standing. I have two other cases under treatment nearly well. I can refer you to Judge Dixon, of McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Penn., for the validity of my statements.

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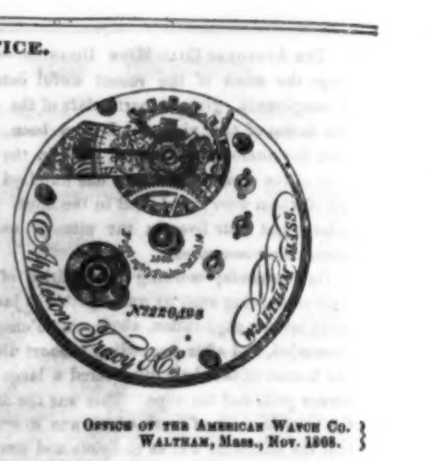

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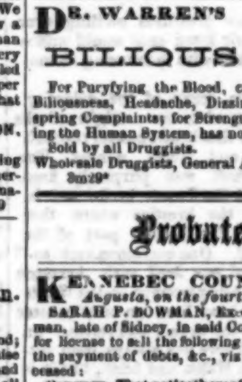

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3m29*

Probate Notices.

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1869.*

SARAH P. BOWMAN, Executrix of the will of David Bowman, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead farm of the deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1869.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Horatio E. Packard, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1869.*

AMANDA M. FREDERIC, widow of John S. Frederic late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 39*

KENNEBEC COUNTY......*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1869.*

THOMAS W McLAUGHLIN, Administrator on the Estate of William E. Church, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 39*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of JULIA A. READ, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

June 14, 1869. 39 FANNY READ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of ENOCH SWIFT, late of Sidney, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

August 23, 1869. 39 DEAN SWIFT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of OTHNI CROSBY, late of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

August 9, 1869. 39 LIBEUS D. LEACH.

THE MAINE FARMER,

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